REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,283.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1875.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 26th August. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, and on SATURDAY, the 21st idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th August 1875.

August 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves Negapatam	8
„ Rutnagherry (Kalbadevi Bay)	27	„ Madras	10
„ Carwar	28	„ Coconada	12
„ Narakal ...Sept.	1	„ Vizagapatam	13
„ Alleppey	1	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Tuticorin	3	„ Calingapatam	14
„ Colombo	4	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Galle	5	„ False Point	15
		Arrives CALCUTTA	17

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line as new or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves BUSREH	15
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Mahomerah	15
„ Muscat ...Sept.	1	„ Fao	15
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	17
„ Linga	5	„ Linga	22
„ Baharein	6	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bushire	7	„ Jask	25
„ Fao	9	„ Gwadur	27
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Kurrachee ...Oct.	1
„ Busreh ...Arrive	10	„ BOMBAY	4
		Arrive	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient staff of Stewards.

The MACEDONIA may be depended upon to make a quick passage home, and presents a good opportunity for intending passengers.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 3 0	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	AUGUST.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				SEPT.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2333	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, SATURDAY.	LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.	BOMBAY,
MACEDONIA.	...	...	FRIDAY, 10th Sept.
			WEDNESDAY.
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA.	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ZANTE, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby notified of the arrival of the Vessel and are requested to PAY FREIGHT for, and TAKE DELIVERY of, their GOODS AT ONCE. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer, unless previously passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MACEDONIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before DEPARTURE of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Macedonia.

Bombay, 23rd August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished Household Furniture, best Platedware by "Goldsmith's Alliance," rich Porcelainware by "H. Greene & Son," handsome rich, cut Glassware, a Rosewood Piano by Soundy & Co., comp as 6⅔ octaves, a first-class English built Stanhope's Mail Phaeton by "Baker," a Pair of well-matched Carriage Horses, a Selection of valuable Library, choice and rare Plants, Wines, Linen, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th, and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of C. W. Hawkins, Esq., deceased, the same comprises a very handsome set of glassware for 36 persons, rich dinner, breakfast, coffee and desert services by "Henry Greene & Son," an oakwood plate chest complete for 36 persons by "Goldsmith's Alliance," made to order, superior wines, linen, &c., handsome seasoned blackwood French-polished furniture made to order by "Deschamps & Co." such as set of dining table in 5 pieces side-board, dumb waiter, whatnots, dining-room chairs, circular, card, pier, and writing tables, easy, prediea and drawing chairs, tete-a-tete couch, centre ottoman, corner whatnots, teapoys with marble tops, Tucker's plated 3-light hanging argand lamps, a first-rate musical box playing 12 tunes, rich table table ornaments, first-rate chromo-lith graphs, and artists' drawings in gilt frames, English hat-stands, English brass four-post bedstead, camp cots, dressing washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, a fire-rate iron safe, by "J. C. and A. Lord," dinner articles, cooking utensils, choice and rare plants, a selection of valuable library, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A first-class English built Stanhope's Mail Phaeton by "Baker," built to order, nearly new.

A pair of handsome well-matched black and chestnut carriage Horses.

Set of brass-mounted double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Properties, consisting of a Bungalow with Out-houses, Stables, &c., also a large and spacious Godown or Warehouse, now occupied as a Spinning and Weaving Factory.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 8th proximo, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises in Two Lots.

Lot No. 1.—Comprising

All that piece or parcel of Farzandari Land or Ground with a large Bungalow, and Two small Bungalows, and other Outhouses, stables, &c., compound with a fountain therein, situate lying and being at Camateepoora or Foras Road, leading to Grant Road, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,128 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal assessment under No. 89, and bounded as follows, viz:—on or towards the east by the property of Nowrojee Shapurjee Oomrighur, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Shapurjee, on or towards the north by the said Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property Lot No. 2, hereinafter mentioned.

The Bungalow was at one time the residence of the Imam of Muscat and is now in the occupation of the Nawab of Surat yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 175, free of taxes.

Lot No. 2.

At 5 o'clock in the evening of the same day, viz., the 8th day of September next. All that piece or parcel of Farzandari Land or ground with the message tenement, or a large Warehouse standing thereon, which is now in the occupation of the Noor Mahomed Sulliman as a Spinning and Weaving factory, situate behind the property comprised in Lot No. 1, in Camateeptora or Foras Road, leading to Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 815 square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Cursetjee Sooklajee Road on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Shapurjee, on or towards the north by the property comprised in Lot No. 1, and on or towards the south by the property of Borah Hider Alli Adamjee.

The ground comprised in both the above lots is leasehold and will be sold subject to the existing conditions and stipulations of the Lease.

Terms.—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time the property is knocked down to the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their room, the following :—

1 case of samples of cotton and merino hoses, double caps, white and striped cotton shirts, India guaze shirts, grey merino shirts, white merino vests, guaze and merino pants.

1 case of Bohemian glass gilted table lamps, and 1 case of English black ink, 4 cases fragrant superior soap, 2 cases of Copall varnish.

Pink and gold and green and gold tea sets, spare tea and coffee cups with Saucers, butter and sugar-pots, milk and cream jugs, &c.

One gold weighing scale, perambulator, dish covers, table timepieces, brandy bitters, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, prints, dhooties, &c.

On account and at the risk of concerned to close an account, few tins of Australian butter and white lead and green paint 4 cases of fresh superior biscuits by Carr & Co.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Military Square Fort :—

5 cases Paper, 2 cases Sarries, 3 bales T. Cloth, 3 cases best Eau de Cologne, 1 case Glassware, 1 case Sundries.

On account of whom it may concern :—

E. L. No. 10—1 bale Navy Canvas, No. 1 to 4.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES, COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c., and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, OFFICES and GODOWNS in Elphinstone Circle, at moderate rates. Apply to

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875, at 4 P.M., for the ELECTION of EIGHT MEMBERS of the TOWN COUNCIL.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th August 1875.

GENERAL AVERAGE per CHALDEA (S.S.) —NOTICE.—The STATEMENT of GENERAL AVERAGE in respect of the Steamer, having now been adjusted, the surplus of the amount deposited on account of General Average will be REFUNDED to CONSIGNEES on PRESENTATION of the BILLS of LADING and RECEIPTS originally granted. The Statement can be inspected at our Office.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON BHORE GHAUT.—NOTICE is hereby given that after TO-DAY Trains will RESUME RUNNING THROUGH on the BHORE GHAUT, and all Traffic will again be booked through.

But, for the present, and until further notice, the PASSENGER TRAIN which leaves Bombay at 6-50 A.M., and is due at Poona at 3-0 P.M., and the Train from Poona at 9-0 A.M., due in Bombay at 5-0 P.M. WILL NOT be RUN between KHANDALA and KARJAT in accordance with the Advertisement dated 13th instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS are hereby invited for making certain ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the BUILDINGS of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation) at Colaba.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Secretaries, the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Tenders will be received up to SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875.

CHARLES E. BENN.
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators Colaba Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 24th August 1875.

HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS:—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case, Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 85.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

THE STOCK OF BANGALORE, TRICHINOPOLI, CUTTACK, FUTTEYGHUR and other NATIVE JEWELLERY in hand at WATSON & COMPANY'S is the largest in India, comprising articles very suitable for Souvenirs and Presents to Friends at Home.

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE NEW SATCHEL, OR LADIES' SIDE BAG, made with clasp to fasten to any Belt, in all the prettiest Patterns of Oxydized Silver and the most chaste designs, can, with the Handsome New Metal Belt, be had at

WATSON & COMPANY'S,
Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.—The double extracts in all the varied and approved varieties, Lavender, Eau de Vie, Amber and Pale distilled, together with the No. 4, Johann Maria Farina Eau de Cologne, in most convenient sized Wicker-covered Bottles, all imported direct from the Manufacturers, by

WATSON & COMPANY,
Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

A very pretty assortment of FANCY FLOWERS, WREATHS, BOUQUETS, and SPRAYS for the Dress, Hair, Bridal and other uses Also Feathers, Birds, Aigrettes, Wings, Bows, &c., in great variety at

WATSON & COMPANY'S,
Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

UNDER LINEN.—A Large Stock Ready for Use, both for Ladies and Children, always on Hand. Orders to make to Ladies' own or Special Patterns receive particular attention. Always in stock, LADIES' DRESSES, COSTUMES, as well as CHILDREN'S HOLLAND and CLOTH SUITS, suitable for the voyage Home. Separate Catalogues of this department sent on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

IRON AND BRASS DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDSTEADS and FOLDING CAMP COTS, with Bedding and Furniture complete. A very large assortment to select from; as also chairs in a great variety of patterns, at

WATSON & COMPANY'S,
Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

CRETONNES AND CHINTZES in all the latest Patterns, very pretty indeed. A large supply has been received, and Samples will be forwarded on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

READY MADE SHIRTS of all sizes and description; white fine Cotton with Linen Fronts and Wristbands, Military, Dress, Embroidered, Oxford, and Zephyr, as well as Cricketing and Boating Shirts, and Woollen, Merino, Gauze, Flannel, Indian Gauze Silk, and Silk and Merino Under-Shirts of the latest styles, for sale by

WATSON & COMPANY,
Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case .... Rs. 16 0

PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—

Slender, No. 13	1¼ inches, per ounce	Rs. 4 8
„ 14	„ „ „	4 0
„ 17	„ „ „	5 0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8	¾ in „ „	2 8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets		5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the Upper-story of the house No. 8, Church Lane. Apply to EWART LATHAM and Co.

FOR SALE, a Semi-grand Rosewood PIANO, by J. Broadwood and Sons, sweet toned and in good order. Price Rs. 300. Apply "S," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, at Breach Candy, a small furnished, HOUSE, from 4th October for 4 or 6 Weeks. Rent Rs 150 or Rs. 225. Apply by letter to "R.," 91, Breach Candy.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—In accordance with a RESOLUTION passed at the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 21st instant, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 125 per share will be PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Undersigned on and after 26th August on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd August 1875.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND. SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E. JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of Slips on the Bhore Ghaut, the Train which leaves Bombay daily at 6-50 A.M., and is due in Poona at 3 P.M., and the Train from Poona at 9 A.M., due in Bombay at 5 P.M., will not run between Khandala and Karjat until further notice.

Tickets, &c. will be issued by those Trains between Bombay and Karjat, and between Poona and Khandala only.

The other Trains by which Passengers are carried will run as usual in accordance with the published Time Tables, through Tickets, &c. being issued. But passengers will have to walk across the break caused by the Slips as at present; every effort being made, and every assistance given, to make this as little inconvenient as possible.

And until further notice, Fruit, Vegetables, and Perishables as well as Horses, Carriages, and Goods will not be accepted for conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut, being booked only to Karjat on the one side and to Khandala on the other side.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th August 1875.

FOR SALE—the property of a Gentleman retired from India—6 fully paid-up SHARES of the VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, of which Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co. are the AGENTS. Address "A. H," care of Messrs. THOMSON and WESTALL, Fort, Bombay.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, CAVITE BRANDS.

JUST RECEIVED, A SMALL PARCEL OF THE FOLLOWING, IN SPLENDID CONDITION :—

CIGARS, No. 1.
VERY CHOICE,
Per 1,000, Rs. 90; Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

CIGARS, No. 2.
A REALLY SUPERIOR BRAND, UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE,
Per 1,000, Rs. 65; Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

CHEROOTS, No. 2.
THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON,
Per 1,000, Rs. 65; Per Box of 100, Rs. 7,

ALSO A FEW BOXES OF THE FOLLOWING RARITIES:—

IMPERIALLOS,
A MOST NOBLE CIGAR,
Rs. 21 per Box of 125.

VEGUEROS,
AN EXTREMELY RARE BRAND OF HAVANNAH FLAVOR,
Rs. 18 per Box of 125.

CABALLEROS,
THE MESS CIGAR,
Rs. 17 per Box of 125.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
IN SUPERB CONDITION.

REGALIAS BRITANICA,
Rs. 13 per Box of 50.

REINA VICTORIAS
Rs. 21 per Box of 100.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN DRUMMIN STEWART, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of JOHN DRUMMIN STEWART, sometime Colonel, afterwards Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, and residing at Logie House, near Forres, in the county of Elgin, in Scotland, deceased, who died while on a temporary visit to Rome, on the 13th day of April 1874, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose PROPERTY and CREDITS (with the authenticated copy of Will and Testament Testamentar annexed) were granted on the 2nd and sealed on the 3rd day of July 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the Members of the Firm of Messrs Forbes & Co., are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September 1875, to send to the said Administrator at his Office in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to the REVEREND ALEXANDER HUGH STEWART and ANN MARY STEWART, the Executor and Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 18th day of August 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys-at-Law, Bombay.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aprient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W, and sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 50 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4 0
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 8
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 3 4

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement Free on Application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHÉ & CO., WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS FROM COGNAC.

Our Quotations for their Brand are now :—

*	One Star	Rs. 21- 4	per	dozen.
*	One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 22- 8	„	„
*	One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 23- 0	„	case.
*	One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each	„ 25- 0	„	„
**	Two Stars	„ 24- 0	„	dozen.
***	Three Stars	„ 27- 0	„	„
****	Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 38- 0	„	„

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA. 2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE,

THURSDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

BEAUTIFUL SONGS, DUETTS, QUARTETTS, INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS, DANCES, COMIC SKETCHES!

THE TRIAL OF THE GAEKWAR.

BURLESQUE—PARLIAMENTARY STUMP ORATION, THE SMART BOY AND EGYPTIAN PRESERVES; OR, THE VIRGINIAN MUMMY.

PRINCIPAL ARTISTES.

HARRY LESLIE.	MR. W. HOGARTH.
MR. J. O. PIERCE.	MRS. J. O. PIERCE.
MR. GEO. NORVILLE.	LOUISE LESLIE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4 0	STALLS	Rs. 3 0
GALLERY	„ 2 0	PIT	„ 1 0

FAMILY TICKETS, to admit THREE to DRESS CIRCLE ......Rs. 10 0

BOX PLAN & TICKETS AT Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GOODS FOR SALE.

A full-sized Billiard Table.	Ladies' Dress Goods.
Billiard, Cricket and Badminton Kit.	Best Waterproof Coats.
Platedware and Cutlery.	Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas.
Pictures and Picture Frames.	Towels and Bathing Gowns.
Meerschaum and Briar Pipes.	Little Wanzer Sewing Machines.

AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GOODS.

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MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON

MRS. JACOB HUNT, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY : 4, Hummum Street. POONA : East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO., EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICES.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 31st August, at 3 o'clock P.M., to TRANSACT the following BUSINESS:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1875, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the places of Mr. E. M. Pook, who retires by rotation, and of Mr. Nusser Gunnah, deceased.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th August 1875.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS—These can be made to any design in a few days. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Can also be made with MOVABLE DATES at an extra charge of Rs. 6. Specimens may be seen at the Agents.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,
Agents for the Patentee.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 30th of August, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following Business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. Nussey Kessowjee, as a Director, in room of his father, Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who has resigned, and to elect Directors in room of the Chairman and Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhai, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To authorise a debit to Reserve Account in reduction of the valuations at which the Company's property now stands.
6. To consider the necessity of increasing Insurance on the different Factories.
7. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the Twenty-third to the Thirty-first day of August, both days inclusive.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th August 1875.

THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO," A SERIO-COMIC VERSION OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS, ILLUSTRATED BY "CARO,"

and universally pronounced to be the best Paper of its class ever produced in India.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (in advance.)

	12 months	6 months	3 months.
With postage to Mofussil	Rs. 22 0 0	12 0 0	7 8 0

Subscriptions may be paid to, and contracts for Advertisements made with

THACKER, VINING & Co., AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 114 of 1875 (wherein ALBERT BIRMINGHAM MILLER, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of JAMES CALDER, GEORGE JAMES GORDON and JOHN STORM, Insolvents is Plaintiff, and FREDERICK JOHN FERGUSSON, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is Defendant) and dated the 22nd day of June 1875 the CREDITORS of the late Firm of Messieurs DAVIDSON and COMPANY, of the town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust Deed for the benefit of Creditors dated the 21st day of December 1825; and expressed to be made between LEITH ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, RITCHIE CHARLES STEWART and ANN HOGG as Executrix of the Will of JONAH JOHN HOGG, deceased, of the first part, ALEXANDER COLVIN, JAMES CULLEN, EDWARD TROTTER, RAJ CHANDER DOSS, and ROSS MOY DUTT, of the second part, and the several persons Creditors of the said Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander MacDonald, Ritchie Charles Stewart, and Jonah John Hogg, deceased, in their copartnership account who had executed or should thereafter execute the said indenture of the third part, or their respective representatives are on or before SATURDAY, the 27th day of November 1875, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court on its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice PHEAR in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January 1876, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

B. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

DIGNAM & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction, 27th July 1875.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH. ON THE USUAL TERMS.

Full particulars on Application.

CLOSES ON THE 10TH SEPTEMBER

Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA.

N.B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

NOW PUBLISHED.

Uniform with the preceding Volumes,

PART I. OF VOL. VI. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE, IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

EDITED

BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., AND H. J. PARSONS, C. S.

This Part will contain the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1873 and 1874. It will be followed, early in 1876, by Part II., which will contain the Acts of 1875, an Index to the Volume, and a Table for the correction of preceding Volumes similar to the Table prefixed to Vol. IV.

Price of Part I., Rupees 7.

Out-station Subscribers are requested to remit Rupee One more to cover packing and postage.

Now Ready.

Also uniform with the above,

THE HIGH COURT CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT 1875 (Act X. of 1875,) with Notes.

Price One Rupee; if sent to Out-stations, 2 Annas extra for packing and postage.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works:—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilized quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that Exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Conn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Sole Agents, W. & W.'s Manufacturing Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette's Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making an announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 24TH AUGUST 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, the sales for the day being 14,000 bales, spot prices unchanged with the exception of Mid-Orleans, which was quoted at 7 7/16d. per lb., an advance of 1/16d. "To arrive" Fully Good Fair Dhollera G. F. clause May shipment Cape was quoted at 5¼d. per lb., which, if anything, shows a slight decline from the last arrival quotations we had.

This morning's market opened steady, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 14,000.

From New York yesterday's message reports no change in prices. The day's receipts at the ports were 600 bales against 800, making 1,300 for the three days against 1,800 for the corresponding period last year.

In the various articles of General Produce usually quoted by Reuter, there was no change yesterday of any kind.

Rupee Paper in London yesterday was quoted at 92½. Fours a decline of ½; 93¼ for Fours and a half; and 99½ for Fives and a half, an advance of ¼ since Saturday.

A further payment of £35,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday which, although of slight importance as regard amount, is nevertheless sufficient indication as to the continued easier tendency of the market.

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted at 56⅝d., an advance of ⅛d. per oz., but notwithstanding this there has been no actual movement in STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, the tendency, however, being, if anything, still downwards. We do not hear of any actual transactions in private paper, and for all practical purposes rates may be quoted the same as yesterday.

For Bills on Calcutta and GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no movement to notice.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed to-day owing to the native holidays.

In COTTON there has been nothing doing whatever for export.

FREIGHTS are steady but unchanged.

PIECE GOODS show no change and are not likely to do so until the present holiday season is quite at an end.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,410 xd
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	767½ xd
15,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160 xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,303
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	725
100	500	1½ all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
350	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	700
158	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	540
1,000	350	all	250 ps	Indian Press Co.	330
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
800	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	425
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	100 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	97½

*Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	4,750
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
990	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,110
2,100	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,800	1,000	all	100 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,120
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	960
1,400	1,000	all	100 ps*	Great Eastern	1,050
700	1,000	all	60 p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	930
750	1,000	all	100 p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,080
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	850
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,090
1,05	1,000	all	100 ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	625	all	50 ps*	Oriental	650
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200 p s	Soonderdas Spinning	960
500	1,000	250	31½ ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276¼

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,135
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	247 xd
...	£20	103·14·6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119¼	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE FATHE SALEM, 618 tons, Captain J. E. Winkler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (August 4th), with a cargo of sugar.

THE SHIP GALLOWAY, 1329 tons, Captain J. McKinlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from West Hartpool (May 6th), with a cargo of 44,600 sleepers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE S. S. ZANTE, 1,022 tons, Captain T. R. Fox, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Liverpool (July 24th), calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal brought the following cargo, 482 packages piece goods, 127 packages twist, 100 iron-plates, 5 packages glass-ware, 301 bundles and 2,325 bars iron, 6 packages papers, 100 barrels tar, 20 roles led, 200 boxes tinplates, 100 barrels flour, 271 kegs nails, 25 casks tallow, 97 packages wine, 25 casks sulphur, 1 cask alum, 100 casks disinfecting powder, 50 cases copper, 49 tons coals, 3 cases velvet, 2 cases brandy, 25 cases varnish, 10 casks cement, 26 packages color, 48 cases iron, 5 casks bleaching powder, 35 packages ironware, and many other packages of merchandise, and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S.S. PEKIN, 3,777 tons, Captain W. Woolcott, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Calcutta, brought the following cargo :—From Yokohama.—4 cases curiosities. From Shanghai.—11 boxes gold, 61 packages tea, 10 bales silk, and 1 box silk piece goods. From Hongkong.—10 boxes specie, 38 boxes vermillion, 23 boxes brass leaves, 543 boxes silk, 55 boxes silk piece goods, 106 boxes tea, 1 box cigars, 1 box false corals, 1 box rupees, 860 boxes crackers, 6 boxes glass bangles, 5 boxes sundries, and 2 boxes cigars. From Singapore.—6 boxes cigars, 44 bundles silk, 17 pieces ivory, and 1 box sundries. From Penang.—231 slabs tin, 27 bags nutmegs, and 1 case mace. From Galle.—1 box gold. From Melbourne.—10 cases goods. From Sydney.—25 casks tallow, and 3 cases goods.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Galloway	McKinlay	West Hartpool, May 6.
	Fathe Salem	Winkler	Mauritius, Aug. 4.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Macedonia, to Liverpool and New York.
Steamer Pekin, to London &c.
Steamer Columbian, to China &c.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
20	Sultan (s)	....	London.
21	Sciodian (s)	....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 24.

FROM LONDON.

Walmer Castle, 30 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Virago s, 4 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Clara s, 10 cases candles, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhussan; 5 bales papers, Rabhoy Tyabally.
Menzaleh s, 1,214 iron rails, Charles Carter.
Wimbledon s, 5 cases sewing thread, Pelly & Co.
Thibet s, 1 case books, Bhicoo Sazba & Co; 20 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assyria s, 100 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 10 bales cotton, Nuthoo Shivjee; 85 bales cotton, Rowchund Amooluck.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s, 2,400 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co; 805¼ cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham & Co; 118 bales wool, P and O Co; 33 bales hides, R L Southern & Co; 100 cwts coolfa, Joosub Luteef; 14 bales hides, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 7 bales hides, & skins, Jacob Sawoo & Co; 6 bales hides and 1 case fishmaws, Marcally Nuthoo 213 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 363 pieces E teeth, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy; 217 pieces E teeth; Munishunker Huryshunker; 17 chests cardamoms, Morarjee Hurry & Co; 355 pieces E teeth, Maneckjee Adonjee.

FOR MALTA.

Pekin s, 1,300 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s, 842¼ cwts coffee, Volkart Brothers; 8 cases M of P shells, S Tyebjee & Co.
Thibet s, 1,080 bags coffee, P. and O Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thibet s, 6 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s, 479 bales cotton, P and O Co; 340 bales cotton, E Spiner & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Magdala 2,700 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 173 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 22.

Brough, Captain, Bengal R A, on duty, from England.
Price, Captain Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Brown, Captain, Bombay Supt Police, on leave, from Rutnaghery.

AUGUST 23.

Nuttall, Colonel, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Muton, Surg Major, Bombay Med Est, on leave, from Poona.
Spencer, Captain, Bombay Staff, from leave, from Ootacomund.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 23.

Nuttall, Colonel, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave to Poona.
Lyons, Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave to Poona.
Thunder, Lieut, Bombay 7th F 2nd Batt, to rejoin to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, August 21, 1875.)

Mr T E Ellison, c s, appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Damoh, received charge of that district, from Mr F H Bartlett, c s, Asst Comr, on the 9th inst, before noon.

Mr W P Thomson, Asst Conservator of Forests, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 2038, dated 10th June last, on the 31st ultimo.

Subsidiary leave for fifteen days is granted to Capt H A Hammond, Dist Supt of Police, Hoshangabad, from the 20th Sept next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his proceeding to Bombay and obtaining final leave to Europe on Medical certificate.

Mr T Drysdale, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Chanda Dist, from Mr R H Finch, Asst Comr, on the 7th Aug 1875.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr, is placed in charge of the Hoshangabad Treasury, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th inst.

Mr D O Meiklejohn, c s, Asst Comr, is placed in charge of the Narsingpur Treasury, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd Aug 1875.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 19)

Dr H S F Warth, Collr of Customs, Punjab Mines Division, has obtained furlough under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, from the 19th May to the 31st August 1875, both days inclusive.

"Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 808, dated 11th June 1875, is hereby cancelled.

Mr J L Plummer, Commander Steamer Chenab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety two days, with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

The services of 1st class Apothecary M Morley, Civil Surg Madhopur, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept

Honr Surg R E Wrafter is appointed Civil Surg of Madhopur in succession to Mr Morley.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Capt C H T Marshall, Asst Comr Umballa, in "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 2728 dated 20th July 1875, is extended to thirty-six days.

The privilege leave granted to Mr C H Lemarchand, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Ludhiana, by Punjab Order No 81, of the 17th July, has effect from the 28th July.

Mr T B Morris, Asst Engr, from the 1st Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, to Ladakh on special duty.

Mr Morris left the Division above-named on the afternoon of the 12th June and arrived at Lachalang on the 17th July 1875.

Mr A Higgins, Acct, 1st grade, Office of Controller of P W Accounts, is allowed ninety-two days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd Aug 1875.

Mr L F MacLean, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 6th Division Sirhind Canal, is allowed forty-five days' privilege leave, with effect from the 5th Sept 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Sergt G Kay, Supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the 3rd Division Sirhind Canal, is allowed thirty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd Aug 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 21.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Douglas, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th Aug 1875.

Mr E Hand, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th July 1875.

Mr G Bowden, an Asst Supt of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for seventy-nine days under Section 12 of Supplement of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th June 1875.

This cancels Notification No 18 of the 2nd July 1875.

AGENT GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Maj C K M Walter, Offg Political Agent in Marwar and Jeysulmere, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 18th inst, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr F S Meik, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred to Central India in Govt Notification No 258 of the 1st June last, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

Maj H M Repton and Mr L S Saunders, respectively delivered over, and received, charge of the office of Comr of Ajmere and Mhairwarra on the afternoon of 5th Aug 1875.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr William Dease Corbett, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for one month, from the 10th inst, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Rules

Mr Lionel Fitzhardinge Berkeley to be Asst Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr Thomas Henry Dunne, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, passed by the 1st or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination laid down in G O, Military Dept, No 734, dated 9th Sept, 1864.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

H Horst, Esq, Asst. Supt, rejoined his appointment on the forenoon of the 2nd inst, from the privilege leave granted in this Office Notification of the 17th May last from the 5th July. Three days, unexpired portion of the leave, are consequently cancelled.

During the absence on privilege leave of Lt-Col G C Depree, Depy Supt, No 4, or N-E Division, Central Provinces Topographical Survey, Mr G A McGill, Surveyor, 2nd grade, assumed temporary charge on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Capt G D'A Jackson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, 2nd Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, during the absence of Maj Holmes, or until further orders.

Mr W B Bromley, c e, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is granted special leave for six months under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 16th July 1875.

Sergt Madams, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Dalhousie to the Mooltan Division, Military Works.

Lt Spratt, r e, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his departure from the Dalhousie Division on the 6th inst.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Sergt Butler, Overseer, 1st grade, Mooltan Division, Military Works. He availed himself thereof on the 31st ultimo, afternoon.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The services of Mr M J McDonald, temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, are dispensed with.

Mr T Lawson is temporarily appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Lieut-Col M G Clerk, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is granted subsidiary leave from the 12th to the 27th April 1875 on return from furlough.

Director's Notification No 106 of the 15th June 1875, granting six months' leave to Mr A Thuey, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is cancelled.

Mr H Moeller, temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 857 of the 12th Aug 1875, Mr S Sayer is posted to the Rajpootana State Railway, as Locomotive Supt of that line, Mr Sayer arrived in Bombay on the 19th and joined the Rajpootana Railway on the forenoon of the 26th May 1875.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr E Behrmann, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Lower to the Upper Scinde Dist.

Mr J A D Lloyd Asst Engr, 1st grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages with effect from the 11th Sept 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following posting has been made by the Suptdg Engr, Upper Scinde Dist :—

Mr E Behrmann, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to the Ghotkee Division.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr C H G Jenkinson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is granted three months' special leave for the purpose of studying native languages, with effect from 1st Aug 1875, or such subsequent date as he can be spared from the work in hand.

Mr C H G Jenkinson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 3rd Aug 1875 of the three months' leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 1507, dated 5th Aug 1875.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Govt of India Notification No. 269, dated 5th June 1875, Mr W A Pigott, Acct, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of 7th inst.

Mr H Halpin, temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival from three weeks' privilege leave granted to him in Engr-in-C's Notification No 7008 of 10th June 1875, on the afternoon of the 6th Aug 1875

Mr J McCallum, Locomotive Foreman, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

Mr G Humfress, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave from 24th July, on the forenoon of which day he availed himself of the same.

Mr V Rigby, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, reported his return from the leave on medical certificate granted him in Director of State Railways' Notification No 104 of 3rd June 1875, at Dinapore, on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division, which he joined on the 3rd inst.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Notification No. 9, dated 29th June 1875, Mr J C Porter, Supervisor, 1st grade, is granted an extension of six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 12th inst.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W de W Peel, Asst Engr 2nd grade, No 4 Haldibari Division, availed himself of the leave granted him in Notification No, 61 of 22nd July on the afternoon of 3rd Aug

Mr J W Goodsir, Supervisor, 2nd grade, transferred from Indus Valley State Railway in Director's Notification No 120 of 7th July 1st, joined No 4 Haldibari Division on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

Mr J R Scott, Asst Engr, No 1 Nator Division, availed himself of the leave granted him in Notification No 62 of 26th July on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

Mr G E Thomas, Temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, Ravi Section, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th Aug 1875.

Mr H Johnson, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Chenab Section, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 71, dated 10th July 1875, on the forenoon of 4th Aug 1875.

Mr A S Gerrard, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Jhelum Bridge Division, is allowed 50 days privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of 4th Aug 1875.

Mr J H L Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, and Offg Chief Store-keeper, is placed in charge of the Ravi Depot Stores.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug 27	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 25	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 25	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Sept. 3	3 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 6	4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	Aug 27	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 27	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5-30 P. M.		5-30 P. M.	
Friday	Aug. 27	Friday	Sept. 10
"	Sept. 3		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.		Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pie	
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday	Sept. 6	Tuesday	Oct. 5
"	" 20		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday .... Sept. 3

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	Aug. 27	Friday	Sept. 24
" Friday	Sept. 3	Monday	Oct. 4

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered not for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.	
Friday	Aug. 27	Friday	Oct. 25
"	Sept. 24	"	Nov. 22

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"C P."—There is a good deal of truth in your letter, but we do not think it would do any good to rake up the subject again; therefore we cannot print your communication.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GLASCOCK—August 16th, at Sialkot, the wife of Captain T. B. M. Glascock, 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

LANGTRY—August 20th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Langtry, 15th King's Hussars, of a daughter.

MAGEE—August 18th, at Madras the wife of Mr. John James Magee, Clerk at the Bank of Madras, of a son.

SHIPP—August 17th, at Khandwa, the wife of Mr. W. Shipp, G. I. P Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—JONES—August 18th, at Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev. E. M. Beasley, William Charles Nigel Jones, Government Telegraph Department, to Sophie Emily, the eldest daughter of A. Jones, Esq., H. M.'s 70th Regiment.

DEATH.

STODDART—August 15th, at Meerut, Charlotte Grace, the infant daughter of Lieutenant C. H. Stoddart, 8th Regiment N L I., aged 5 months.

SNOW—August 19th, at Jogapore Factory, Chuprah, Percy Raymond Snow, aged 30 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1875.

THE only excuse that has yet been offered for levying an import duty on long-stapled cotton is that it will have no effect. Several experiments have, it is said, been made by Bombay millowners in the manufacture of such cotton, and they have one and all resulted in a loss. We believe this to be the case, and that it has hitherto been found impossible to work Egyptian or American cotton profitably in the Bombay mills. But the fact that the natural difficulties which have caused these repeated attempts to fail must at present be regarded as insurmountable ought surely to have suggested to the Government of India the inexpediency of adding to them by creating an artificial obstruction to the importation of foreign cotton. If the price of the New Orleans staple were to fall to sixpence a pound, Indian manufacturers might, but for the import duty, work it up at a cost at which competition with Manchester would not be quite hopeless; and it must be inconsistent with the functions of a paternal Government to assist in crushing a struggling native industry just when there appeared to be some slight chance that, if let alone, it might gain a sure footing. Of course, the argument that the duty will do no harm because it is not even now worth anybody's while to import long-stapled cotton into India shows that the Government cannot have imposed the duty for the sake of any revenue it might yield. The only object Lord Northbrook and Mr. Hope had in view was to give a sop to Manchester; and we had actually heard it said :—"Why do you make so much fuss about this duty? Don't you see that it will in no way injure the Bombay mills, while it will leave the agitators of Manchester without 'a cry?' The Government keeps the revenue produced by the old import duties on piece goods and yarn, gives a sensible relief to Indian millowners by abolishing the export duties on their manufactures, and at the same time makes a concession which will conciliate Manchester. Could there be a better illustration of the wise policy of keeping the substance and parting with the shadow?" There is undoubted cleverness in such a device for tricking Manchester; but, if the English manufacturers are as keen judges of their own interests as people suppose, will they not be able to see through the trick? And, if they discover that the Government of India is only mocking them with its proffered boon of a duty on long-stapled cotton which India cannot profitably import, will they not be able to draw from the speeches of Lord Northbrook and Mr. Hope irresistible arguments in favour of an excise duty on Indian cotton? The Government of India has made the fatal admission that Manchester *is* entitled to compensation; and what answer can it now give when a deputation of manufacturers points out to Lord Salisbury that the duty on long-stapled cotton is no compensation at all? The logical consequence of the action taken by Government would be the imposition of an excise duty not only on long-stapled cotton grown in this country—which indeed is hardly needed, since fine varieties of exotic cotton can hardly be produced in India except at the disproportionate cost of having two highly paid Scotch gardeners for every half acre of land, with a strong inspecting staff to supervise them—but even on the indigenous growths of India. The Government would, of course, shrink from incurring the unpopularity of such a measure, and its sole alternative therefore, if Manchester insists on what the Viceroy has now acknowledged to be her right, will be to abandon the import duties on both raw and manufactured cotton, and thus give the industries of both England and India a fair field and no favour. A statesman would have taken this straightforward course in the first instance, instead of adopting a tortuous policy which, being founded on no principle except that of trying to please everybody, will please nobody, and must increase instead of diminishing the financial embarrassments of the State.

THE Burma story, if edited by Mrs. Riddell, or any of our female novelists delighting in mystery, would make a very readable book, full of plot, and incomprehensible, after its kind, from commencement to finis. The tale too is full of startling incidents of a sensational character. There is the panic at Rangoon, the incendiaries of Bassein, the ferocious attitude of the Burman Monarch, the bare-footed Envoy, the purloined correspondence, the detectives of Simla, the intercepted letter, with as many other scenes and startling situations as would make the fortune of a transpontine dramatist, but for the absence of terrific combats. One of the latest incidents of this strange story is the question put to Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons as to the newspaper publication of details respecting the Burman Mission before they were made officially public. The Under-Secretary of State, in reply, regretted that the demand for passage of troops or escort had been allowed to come to the ears of the Indian public, and hinted that measures would be taken in future to conceal such misadventures from those whom they most concerned. Such a lamentable confession of weakness we have seldom read, and we must say that if the Indian Foreign Office can only depend upon secrecy of this sort for its reputation, it had better dispense with so useless an appendage altogether. It is hard to characterise in fitting terms the diplomacy that would hide from the world such a demand as that made upon the King of Burma for a military route through his territories. The object of concealment, of course, would be to enable our diplomatists to withdraw the demand without the public being the wiser should the King cast it back in our teeth with scorn; but this is a sort of diplomatic *finesse* that India has happily known little of heretofore, it being the practice of our statesmen rather to put a bold front upon a difficulty than a mean one. On the whole, we think it was fortunate for the reputation of our Foreign Office that the news of this stipulation about troops leaked out, for if the public had come to hear of it later, and been under the impression that the Foreign Office had made demands it was too timid to support with force, the feeling both here and at home would have been very strong against its diplomacy—all the stronger for the knowledge of being tricked in the matter. It is very difficult to account for the official silence on the Burma business. Lord George Hamilton said that negotiations were proceeding on the vital question of the passage of troops, but since this announcement, nothing further has been heard on the subject. And to whom is the conduct of these important negotiations entrusted? Is the Foreign Office in telegraphic communication with the King at Mandalay, or is the difficulty to sleep until after the Prince of Wales' visit? Colonel Duncan—an excellent Police Officer—is now Resident at the Court of the Golden Foot, but we presume that the circumstance is not significant of His Majesty being for the present under Police surveillance, or that he will be taken in charge, and "run in" somewhere, when the Prince leaves India next year. Yet it looks, on the surface of events, at any rate, as if the Government of India was disposed to let the affair stand over until the Prince quits our shores, rendering—as an excuse, perhaps, for the delay—the desirableness of waiting for the result of the inquiry at Momein before taking further action at Mandalay. If this is the case, nothing is ever likely to come of Sir Douglas Forsyth's late Mission. Leeseetabee, we have no doubt, will excuse himself with the utmost readiness of any participation in the Margary affair, and it would be a surprise, indeed, if a couple of Englishmen, with the aid of a Peking native diplomatist, could prove a charge of murder against a Chinese Governor on his own ground and among his own people. The Englishmen will probably return as wise as they went, when the Burman business will drop quietly out of the public mind, but not out of the recollection of the King, who will see a victory for Burma in it. The King, we fear, will only be encouraged to further braggadocio by our apparent indifference to what he does now, and he will take the opportunity, most likely, to strengthen himself for a contest, for which he has of late been in a bad state of preparation. A war with Burma is averted for the moment, but not rendered improbable at any time in the future, and if this is all our Foreign Office has to congratulate itself upon, it is not very much, to think the best of it. In whatever way the Burma story has been written up to its present page, it is evident enough that it is a mysterious story altogether. Its plainest and most prominent feature is, perhaps, the implied abolition it contains of the policy of intimidation we formerly held as inevitable to our position in the East. A word and a blow was the maxim of the departed school of statesmen; now it is changed to words only, and many of them. It is pleasanter, doubtless, to beguile the enemy with soft speeches than to cut his throat with hard steel, but the policy does not promise much with such people as Chinese and Burmans unless our Diplomatists improve amazingly in their business. Considering our great State in the East, and the extent of the influence we are called upon to exercise over a variety of peoples and countries in this portion of the globe, it is hard to see how we can better hold our own than by retaining the attitude of the most powerful and the promptest to avenge of them all. Our own impression is that the Margary affair, in connection with that of Burma, will hurt our *prestige* to a very serious extent in China and the countries lying East of Hindostan. It is impossible to tell the Burma story, or its moral, to them with any effect, and it is much to be feared that they will see in both incidents a confession of weakness encouraging to further aggression. Neither the murder nor the refusal was a thing to be set aside to suit a leisure moment. Both these circumstances required the prompt action, nevertheless months have elapsed, and things are as they were. Mr. Disraeli's Government is taking the whole business as coolly as it did the Shipping Bill, but like that explosive innocent that was to have been so easily shelved, this Burman and China abortion of our diplomatists may yet give the Premier unexpected trouble and materially influence the fortunes of his Government.

THE POETRY FEVER OF BOMBAY.

THIS will never do. We allude to the heap of poems that is now piled up on the desk in front of us. Yesterday poems were coming in upon us all day. Our sepoys must have thought that something unusual was going on in some part of the town—perhaps a fire, or a Parsee riot, or a terrible Mussulman funeral—and that we were getting details of the event from every side. They must have been tired last night. The local poets may or may not have exhausted the feet of their verses, though we suspect that some of these feet, from the way they halted, must have been very much exhausted; but there is no doubt that they have tried the poor feet of our sepoys badly. We cry mercy from the poets. We have done them no harm that we are aware of. Why, then, should we be persecuted in this manner? If poems of one kind or another were food we should not starve for a year; if they were cheques, we should build a European General Hospital ourselves, and save the Local Government the trouble. Ecstatic admirers of the muses may fancy that we must have had rather a pleasant time of it reading the wit, fancy, and imagination of our local world. May they be forgiven for their mistake. The said wit, fancy, and imagination must have fled to Poona; or perhaps, judging from the specimens of poetry we have received from that place, they may have succeeded in getting only half-way up the Ghauts in consequence of the recent disasters on the railway. At all events, wherever they may be, we are convinced that they are not at present lodged with the ladies and gentlemen who have raised this melancholy heap of poetry upon our desk. Our mute inglorious Miltons are not more mute but more inglorious than ever. If the murder of iambics, Alexandrines, trochaics, and other forms of versification, were a capital crime, a number of respectable citizens would be tried for their lives at the next Criminal Sessions, and would run a pretty close risk of being convicted on the evidence which we alone could produce against them. Mrs. McLauchlan Slater's poem is responsible for much of this poetic frenzy. She is regarded by a numerous band of disciples as the founder of a happy style, which shall henceforth be known in the realms of poetic art as the McLauchlan-Slaterian style. They copy this style in the most slavish manner. How little many of them care to succeed in being worthy of their model the following verse will suffice to prove. We thrust our hands desperately into the heap of poems before us, and pluck forth the verse at random from a crowd :—

Welcome, gracious Prince to India's strand!
Come and see this jolly, pleasant land!
We will give you plantains, figs, and roley-poley,
So pray do be quick, and do not come too slowly;
We can also give you a hot potater
And a welcome from McLauchlan Slater.

The writer of this verse introduced it to our attention with, "Sir,—I am not a born poet, but"——We read no more; we quite agreed with him; and so will our readers. The Scot who wanted everybody to "shout" yesterday is a fool compared with the number of poets who want things in India to sing. We find India's "swarthy sons" exhorted to sing, although we are not aware that there is anything pleasant in that; India's "coral strand" is asked dozens of times to sing; palm-trees are requested to "wave," "dance," and "sing" frequently; mountains, rivers, bays, creeks, Bengal tigers, "India's Princes great," ancient fortifications, "sirens of the harem," "sweet indigenous Normahals," Punjaub wrestlers, Ghoorkas, Parsees, Neilgherry Todas, "barbarous dwellers on the Affghan hills"—all these things and people we find requested again and again to "sing;" in fact, the only particular living organisms and "things" that have not apparently been asked to join in the melody of welcoming the Prince of Wales are prawns, the ex-Gaekwar, elephants, the Hog Island Lift, and the Carnac Bunder. In the case of the Hog Island Lift, this may be accounted for by its never having been worth a song to anybody. Here are a couple of verses of the singing or "crying" order :—

Let India's swarthy sons all sing,
A welcome to their future King;
Let all with joyful voice upraise,
A anthem to his Royal praise.

Old England's sons will not fail to greet,
With welcome and with loyal feat,
The visit to this far distant shore,
Of old Albion's future King and Ind's Emperor.

We forbear from placing before our readers any more of this stuff; may they in future be equally forbearing with us. We may mention this peculiarity, however, about most of the verses of this description—their authors always offer to set them to music; some want payment for their trouble, but the majority inform us with blandness and condescension that they will take no remuneration. "No," they seem to say, in a jolly off-hand way; "we shan't take money from you, old fellow. We've written the verses, but we won't spoil the favour by asking paltry money or a free paper for adding to it the fruit of our genius in the musical way. There—there—no thanks, my dear boy, that will do." We give notice that no more poetry will be received by us unless it is of a high order. On second thoughts, we are afraid that this notice will not avail much, for the simple reason that everybody thinks his own poetry of a *very* high order.

With quite different feelings from those we entertained while writing the above, we publish the following excellent letter and verses; *they* at all events are worth reading :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since you have condescended to allow everybody desirous of attempting versification in honour of the approaching royal visit to endeavour at attaining the glory of seeing his production in type, I beg respectfully to place at your disposal a translation in verse of a Persian address which was offered and graciously accepted by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, during his visit to Bombay. Since the translation was read before Sir Neville Chamberlain, perhaps you might think it worth while inserting it in your columns. It has never been printed before; and the characteristically Zoroastrian tone of the original which you will find in a great measure imparted to the English verses would perhaps justify your printing them. J. B. M.

TRANSLATION OF A PERSIAN ADDRESS IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT TO BOMBAY OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, MARCH 1870.

Rejoice all ye who reverent bow
To ancient Persia's mighty Seer,
Heaven-inspired, unequalled here
On earth below: Rejoice! for know

Indulgent fortune deigns to shower
With lavish hands her stars on you.
Behold whose mien appears to view,
How grandly royal! Auspicious hour,

When ours the joy, the fortune ours,
Right royally to welcome here
Our Empress' son,—beloved revered—
Born and bred in regal towers;

Whose heart o'erflows with boundless love
For all o'er whom he's greatly placed;
Whose lordly mien, with virtues graced,
Spreads Peace and Calm where'er he move;

Whose justice-beaming face doth glad
E'en Ard(1) and Deen(2)—celestial gods;
E'en great Aspandarmad(3) applauds,
And Mehr (4) his words in truth e'er clad;

Whose presence awes the tyrant-heart,
And wounds the slanderer to the core,
Whose mercies flowing ever-more
To us incessant joys impart;

Whose gracious mother's rule benign
Commends us to a mother's care;
Our children's children shall be heir
Likewise to many a noble reign.

Then ours be it, in duty bound,
To hail him her with grateful hearts,
And for the blessings he imparts,
In genuine Persian way to sound.

His praises loud with one acclaim
The Almighty Father's throne before,
(E'en so did our grandeires of yore),
And make his worth our prayer's theme?

Then lay thyself prostrate, Khorshed!
Before the God of Universe,
And with uplifted hands rehearse
Thy prayer :—That Heaven Royal Alfred's head

May crown with blessings all its own,
May make his name immortal e'er,
Nor pierce his guileless heart with care,
His wishes all fulfil;—alone

May he shine o'er other kings supreme,
And victory his steps attend,
May far and wide his realms extend,
And, in his heart may Mercy's stream

Incessant run. Boundless his wealth,
May charity his bounty guide;
E'er unimpeached his honour bide;
And long his days in peace and health.

But, all above, may he be blest
With children brave and virtuous,
May long his sons reign over us,
His daughters unrivalled confest.

(1.) *Ard.*—is the name of the Zoroastrian angel presiding over Empire and Wealth.
(2.) *Deen*—that of the angel presiding over Religion.
(3.) *Aspandarmad*—that of the angel presiding over Earth and Faith.
(4.) *Mehr*—that of the angle presiding over the dominion of Justice and Truth.

August 24.

ONE DEFINITION OF A EUROPEAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some one wants a definition of a European. I will give it. A European is a wretched animal who, from a noble spirit of independence, leaves all that is dear to him to come to a land of heat and cholera, and receives (considering the real worth of money) about half the salary of a native. I hope this will satisfy "Peg-Leg." I would advise him to blacken his face if he wants to get on. DIOGENES.

THE POETS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see two other poets have arisen in Bombay. As one of them wishes me to point out his errors, I would humbly ask why his pronouns are so confused? In the second verse we are told, "Her rule is good and just"—*i.e.* Britain's. In the next "*her* proselytising sword" is mentioned. Whose? Surely not Britain's? Then in the 5th the pronoun passes to the Prince.

I may (also humbly) point out in Mr Slater's poem that "earth and air *doth* sing" is not exactly grammatical, nor is "a people's voice *exclaim*." In the next line *reign* is made to rhyme with *exclaim*.

If men will write poetry why cannot they at the same time write GRAMMAR.

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE PRINCE'S LANDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to add the following suggestion to the numerous ones already made from time to time in columns of your journal in connection with the Royal the visit. Many residents here will doubtless recollect the massing of various schools on the Esplanade on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, when that one of the most popular ballads by B. Richards, "God bless the Prince of Wales," pealed forth from the throats of hundreds of people on that occasion. I consider that the singing of this anthem as the Royal Prince sets his foot on the shores of this city would greatly enhance the splendour already attached to the reception. Voices could without difficulty be obtained and selected from the Diocesan and B. E. S. Schools, St. Xavier's College, St. Mary's Institution, and other schools. There should be at least, in my opinion, not less than 300 voices of all kinds.

August 20. NELLY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Surely the Government of Bombay will, on due reflection, be indu to be good enough to alter its programme for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales as put forth in its recent Resolution on the subject.

Everybody who has any idea of what a *grand reception* should be, must be perfectly aware that the locality selected by the Government for the Prince's landing is not at all a suitable one, and is, in many respects, most unsuitable for that purpose.

The approach from seaward to that part of the Dockyard on whose sea face are observed those four *ugly gaps* which form the outlets to the slips or dry docks, where most probably no more ships of war for the Royal Navy will be built, is in no way interesting. On the contrary, it is calculated to give a stranger anything but a favourable opinion of the architectural beauty of the capital of Western India.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any sane individual that the Wellington Pier (yclept of old the Apollo Bunder), is the only convenient and proper place at which H. R. H. should land for the first time on reaching the shores of the British Indian Empire.

There, instead of encountering the depressing gloom which would be thrown over him by the shade of the half rotten cadjan shed in the Dockyard under which the Government would have him land, and with nothing to dispel that gloom but the frigid gaze of the very select people who alone would be admitted within the precincts of the Dockyard, H. R. H. would step on to a spacious open platform. He would then behold at once a variegated and lively assemblage of His Royal Mother's Indian subjects—namely Hindoos, Mussulmans, Parsees, &c., mixed up with a goodly number of loyal true Britons. The inconvenience which it is said would be occasioned to the ordinary traffic might be classed under the head of *bosh*.

The view from the landing place towards Wellington Fountain would be everything that could be desired. It would assuredly be such as would please the Prince and all classes of the population.

To this end would it not be advisable to have prettily decorated elegant *kiosks* erected on each side of the pier and perhaps a interval along the Esplanade road, to accommodate ladies and families? They might be cheaply constructed and would add very much to the gay effect of the scene.

Now, with regard to the procession. This, too, should be of a perfectly unique character—unique to the Prince at least. H. R. H. must by this time be quite *blasé* of the old humdrum vehicle of progression. I mean a carriage drawn by six or by eight horses. Would it not be something new and fine and stately to have a procession of elephants splendidly caparisoned? The requisite number (say forty or fifty) could easily be obtained. The whole quota might be procured from Baroda. The noblest of the noble pachyderms should be fitted up with a magnificent *howda* for the Prince and the Viceroy and Governor-General; others should be assigned to H. R. H.'s suit, &c. The Elephantine Squadron should be drawn up in two lines—one on each side of the road commencing at the entrance to the Government Reclamation adjoining the Apollo Bunder. The Prince would of course have to be detained a little time during which all those who would have to accompany him would mount their respective elephants before H. R. H. would mount his.

Well, the effect on the native population would be electric-like. Such a glorious *tamasha* would not fail to be remembered for many years by Ramchunder and Raghojee, and Pestonjee and Dadabhoy, and Syed Hoosen and Mahommad Ally, and would be talked of by their children and their children's children in years to come.

Trusting that the above remarks and suggestions may meet with due attention, I remain, yours, &c.

A VOICE FROM THE MILLION.

August 24.

"INDIA'S WELCOME TO THE PRINCE OF WALES."—SHOULD THE POEM BE SET TO MUSIC?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the morn "M. E. McLauchlan Slater" published "India's Welcome to the Prince of Wales," I have been too much melancholy. If Slater Sahib's verses were sung or performed by voice in all public houses and pretty little children with tom-toms and cows' horn, I think, Sir, my melancholy would evacuate the citadel. This last, Sir, is only a playful Metaphor, for which, thank God, do not be alarmed or unmanned.—I am, &c.,

RUSTOMJEE MOOKERJEE, M.A.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I constitute myself the Public, and take the liberty of hoping that the authoress of those sweet verses (which remind me of the more musical parts of "Lycidus,") about the Prince of Wales will set them to music? Such an ode to the heir-apparent ought to be set to some air apparent only to a competent musician. You will observe this joke, doubtless, but nevertheless the serious request contained in this letter I venture to place before you in all earnestness on behalf of an

August 23. APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with much pleasure the verses dedicated as above by Mrs. McLauchlan Slater in your issue of the 23rd instant.

I have talked to several of my friends about them, and they all agree with me that it would be most appropriate to get them set to music by Mrs. Slater (who, I have heard, is a talented musician), and if she will kindly do this and send a few copies to each of the schools, the children might sing them at the Treat given in honour of the Prince of Wales' visit to Hindoostan.—Yours, &c.

Cumballa Hill, 24th August. LOYALTY.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a plain man; but I am nevertheless the father of a large family of boys and girls who have ears. Those ears, Sir, are being accustomed to appreciate musical sounds as well as musical verses, and for the sake of my family, and for the sake of thousands of other persons who have families with ears, I hope you will persuade M. E. McLauchlan Slater *not* to put those verses about the Prince of Wales to music. As doubtless a number of readers who admire poetry of the kind published by M. E. McLauchlan Slater will think me a beast for making this suggestion, in accordance with their feelings I sign myself,

A BEAST.

Chowpatty, Aug. 23.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am in a frantic state of nerves. My friends advise a change of residence, and my doctor has ordered me to take a large quantity of quinine. But they are all wrong; none of them understand my case. What I am dying to get is this. Approach me close. It is a secret. Ha! ha! I tell you solemnly that the only thing that will bring back the placidity of a mirror to this rugged countenance; restore regular pulsations to this turbid heart; save my wife from protesting that I have strange dreams, during which I try to strangle her; and convert my savage temper into my normal lamblike amiability—the only thing, I say, that can effect all this, will be Mrs. McLauchlan Slater's setting those sweetly pretty verses of hers to music. She has a fine opportunity before her of establishing her fame as a musician as well as a poetess. Let her clutch it now or never—I am, &c.

A WRETCHED SEMIQUAVER.

Byculla.

IMPORTANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following appeared to-day in the local columns of your Church Gate Street contemporary :—

"Cricket.—The Bombay and Poona match commenced yesterday at 11 o'clock." It conveys so much information that I thought it proper to call your attention to it. It licks your telegram from Poona all to sticks.—I am, &c.

August 24. CRICKETER.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, 19TH AUGUST.

IN a letter dated the 16th instant, I gave a description of the effects of the floods and heavy rain here, showing how communications had either been stopped altogether or seriously broken. Since that date the state of matters on the S. P. and D. Railway is much the same as before—that is, trains are only running from Lahore to Umritsur and from the Beas river to Delhi, passengers being taken by dawk gharries and omnibuses over the break of 27 miles between Umritsur and the Beas, at an extra charge of about Rs. 10. Through communication by train is not likely to be resorted to for a month or six weeks. On the Punjab Northern State Railway matters are mending. The line from Lahore to Wazeerabad (62 miles) was at first entirely closed, but from to-morrow the usual service will be resumed by the aid of lorries. First and second class passengers will be able to book through from Lahore to Wazeerabad, but will have to travel by lorry over 7 miles out of the 62—namely, from about the 7th mile out of Lahore to the 14th mile, the rest being done as usual by train. There is, I believe, no extra charge to be levied.

The floods have gone down leaving the whole country deep in mud and stinking in a most unsavoury manner.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 23RD AUGUST.

"EVENTS" are rushing on faster than I can overtake them. On the day on which my last letter appeared, the Artillery Ball at Kirkee eclipsed the Bachelors' Ball altogether. The Artillery have advantages over others in every way, and especially in their mess-house, the extensive rooms of which give scope to the decorative skill and industry of the gunners. Practise has made these almost perfect now, and they lay out their ample resources to the very best advantage. Mounted guns, bright and glistening, with men on duty standing by them, stars of swords, gun-chains curling round the pillars, all combine to give the rooms a distinctive and very appropriate air. The Racket Court was made to do duty as a supper-room, and the passage that led to it had received its share of care and taste. All Poona was there, of course, and I fear there were few early birds to find the worm next morning. Indeed I have seldom seen the riding roads so deserted at this season as they were on Saturday morning.

And it was wise to take a rest; for Saturday evening brought the Governor's Garden Party, and that that was not the only engagement of the evening was clear enough from the numbers who left it early. Few do this without good reason. After the long drive out to Gunnesh Khind it is worth while to stay and enjoy what is at least a really pleasant change from the weary monotony of Bandstand attendances to which fashion dooms its worshippers at this time. These last are to my mind to be reckoned among the inflictions of the season. The Bandstand is commonly situated in the midst of a miniature Sahara, with one or two irresolute looking young, or prematurely old, trees keeping up a struggle for life round it. Here etiquette prescribes that the ladies shall remain in their carriages, inclining the head slightly if any acquaintance should pass whose position and prospects make it expedient to encourage him, and meekly inhaling the fresh clouds of dust that each carriage raises as it sweeps in with a bold dashing curve and a crack of the whip. The gentlemen may dismount and stand beside some carriage with one foot on the step, and converse with the inmates on any topic not too sensible for such an occasion. Equestrians should ride round and round the stand taking off their hats to such ladies as are able to recognise them. Compared with this a Garden Party is really a rational way of spending an evening. The very prettily kept garden at Gunnesh Khind is looking its best now, and it is possible to enjoy a band as you stroll among its sanded paths and grassy lawns, and in no place are you so sure of meeting the majority of your friends. Of course other motives also contribute to swell these gatherings. The discontented man may find a rare opportunity of airing his grievance; and the candidate will be seen and perhaps remembered. These two classes may be noticed mooning about in an objectless way in the immediate neighbourhood of His Excellency's person. The whole furnishes a study to a meditative mind. On Saturday evening no lady was present to do the honours of the house; but H. E. the Governor himself held the passes of the garden, looking benignity itself as he received the salutations of his guests. There was a Badminton net put up, but no one seemed disposed to play up to the time I left. [illegible]

pretty early, so I found my carriage. I wonder if any one else did.

The O'Brien case did not terminate on Saturday. It was postponed in the hope of an amicable settlement, and meanwhile frantic apologies are being made. These, I apprehend, are beside the mark. An apology costs Mr. O'Brien too little to be worth much to anyone else. If he would reveal who instigated him—as there can be little doubt someone did—he might ward off the evil from himself.

The cricket match between Bombay and Poona has been going on all day, and matters are looking very hopeless for Poona. By the afternoon Bombay had scored more than 200, with two wickets still to spare.

SATTARA, 23RD AUGUST.

A FEW evenings ago a meeting of the Total Abstinence Society connected with the 2nd Queen's Regiment was held here. This society has been very successful and already numbers about 65 members. The meeting was addressed by Major Lee, R.E., Rev. R. Winsor, Messrs. Myatt, Cumming and others, including Corporal Collett and Privates Kelly and Blewett. Some of the members were presented with medals and cards; and altogether the meeting passed off very pleasantly winding up with a little music and some tea, cakes, sandwiches, &c. provided by Mrs. Myatt. The men of the 2nd Queen's are very much liked, being steady and well conducted, and doubtless many owe their good behaviour to their connection with the Abstinence Society which has already done and will yet do a great amount of good. The reverend gentleman who took away from an imprisoned soldier the little book you noticed in your leading article the other day says, in a letter addressed to one of the leading members of the above society, "the book I found in the military cells in violation of a military order. I took possession of it and handed it to the commanding officer. Any publication found in cells or hospitals against orders is, I am informed, forfeited. And the nature of the book in question was such that I recommended its destruction for which I believe the commanding officer gave an order." What do you think, Sir, of this bit of priestly intolerance in the nineteenth century? *Query*—"Is the Church of England worth preserving?"

KATTYWAR RACES—1875.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

STEWARDS.—J. B. Pelle, Esq., C. S., Colonels Thatcher, C. S. Sturt, Major Phillips, Captains Candy, Scott, Mayne, Hancock, Salmon, and A. J. Leggatt, Esq., Judge—Colonel Thatcher. Starter—A. J. Leggatt, Esq. Clerk of Scales—Colonel Sturt.

1ST RACE.—The Galloway Plate—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Maiden Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners before the meeting, once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra. 1½ mile. Entrance Rs. 30. To close and name at 6 P.M.

		st. lbs.		
The Thakor of Palitana's	g a gl Superior	9 7	Hackney	1
Mr. Jones's	g a gl The Doctor	9 10	Donaldson	2

Time—2m. 37s.

2ND RACE.—Prince Bahadur Khan of Junagarh's Cup—Value Rs. 500. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ miles.

		st. lbs.		
H H Aga Khan's	g a g Khaldar	9 7	Kasam	1
Captain Humfrey's	ch a h Glencoe	9 7	Donaldson	2

Time—3m. 5s.

3RD RACE.—The Country Bred Plate—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses bred in the Bombay Presidency. Weight for age. Raised 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance 3 G. M. Distance ¾ mile. To close and name at 6 P.M.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Hamilton's	b c b g Zephyr	8 11	Hackney	1
Mr Humfrey's	ch c b f Anonyma	7 10	Donaldson	2
The Thakor of Palitana's	b c b m Kali	9 4	Mohtab Khan	3
Captain Salmon's	g c b g Rags	8 10	Kasam	*

* Nowhere having bolted.

Time—1m. 31s.

4TH RACE.—The Country Bred Stakes—Rs. 750 from the fund. For all horses bred in the Bombay Presidency. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. 1 mile. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Hamilton's	b c b g Zephyr	9 0	Hackney	w.o.

5TH RACE.—A Forced Handicap—For all horses. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. 1½ mile. Handicap to be made after acceptances have been received.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Humfrey's	b w h Black Eagle	10 8	Owner	1
Mr Dickson's	g w g Gaffer Grey	8 8	Hackney	2
H H Aga Khan's	b w m Taoos	8 11	Kasam	3

Time—2m. 27s.

6TH RACE.—The Pony Race—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all Ponies 13-2 and under.—C. W. over 9st. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Jones's	g c b s Periwinkle	9 0	Kasam	1
Mr Dickson's	g c b p Pepper	9 0	Donaldson	2
The Thakor of Rajkot "Confederacy's"	d c b m Tajim	9 0	Hackney	3

Time—58s.

IMPORTANT DECISION RELATING TO A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Sir MICHAEL WESTROPP and Mr. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

GHANAJEE AND FOUR OTHERS V. GANPATI BIN LUKSHUMAN AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was a special appeal from the decision of Mr. A. Bosanquet, District Judge of Ahmednuggur, affirming the decree of Rao Saheb Hari Kanhare, Subordinate Judge of Sangamneir.

The suit was brought by Gehanajee and four others against Ganpati and two others, for the removal of a wall erected by the defendant Ganpati on a piece of ground situated at Kolhewady, in Taluka Sangamneir. The plaint stated that the ground was public, used by all the villagers as a market and play ground, and that some time ago there had been on this ground a *ota* (a raised seat) which had been used by the villagers as a public seat. The plaint, however, did not allege any special damage or inconvenience to the plaintiffs themselves, beyond that which was sustained by the other villagers. Ganpati, by whom the suit was principally defended, answered that the ground in question was not public property, but his own ancestral house site. He also raised the technical objection that if it were public ground as alleged by the plaintiffs in their plaint, the suit ought to be dismissed, as it was not brought by all the villagers. The Subordinate Judge held that the plaintiffs alone were not competent to bring the suit, according to the allegations contained in the plaint. On the merits, he held the ground to be the property of the defendant Ganpati. In appeal, the District Judge raised only one issue—viz, whether the plaintiffs alone could bring the action, and decided it in the negative and, therefore, against the plaintiffs.

The case was argued in the High Court by Mr. Shirshankar Govindram for the special appellants. He referred to Jiva Ranchod v. Jadhu Ghela, 1 Bom. H. C. Rep. p. 1, and contended that according to that ruling, the action could be maintained by his clients alone.

Mr. Vishnu Ghanesham, who appeared for the special respondents, was not called upon to address the Court.

The following decision was passed by the Court :—In order to sustain this action, the plaintiffs were bound to show that they themselves had suffered some particular inconvenience by the conduct of the defendants: Buroda Prashad v. Gorachand, 12. Calc. W. R. 160 Civ. R, per Peacock, C. J., followed in Raj Luckhee Debia v. Chandar Kant Chowdry, 14 *Ibid* 173. The case of Jiva Ranchord v. Jhada Ghela does not seem to be inconsistent with this. The statement of facts in the report of that case is meagre, but we gather from the argument that some injury to the plaintiff personally arising from the obstruction complained of, must have been alleged. The plaint in the present case having been read to us we fail to perceive that any particular injury resulting to the plaintiffs themselves is alleged on their behalf. We must therefore affirm with costs the decrees of the courts below which rejected their suit.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

THE third general meeting of shareholders of the Volkart's United Press Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on Saturday, the 21st August.

Present :—F. Fischer, Esq., in the chair; Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.; Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq.; G. A. Fischer, Esq.; Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Esq., and others.

Mr. F. Fischer, the chairman of the directors, having taken the chair, the advertisement calling the meeting was read, and the chairman proceeded to read out the report of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1875, which may be resumed as follows :—That the company had pressed in all, at their three branches—Bhownuggur, Oomrawuttee and Tuticorin—94,677 bales, yielding a net profit of Rs. 77,298-1-5 which the directors proposed to apportion as follows :—To provide for two finishers for Tuticorin and Oomrawuttee rendered necessary by the great competition and small measurement given by neighbours, Rs. 20,000; a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, Rs. 56,250; to be carried to the next year, Rs. 1,018-4-5; total Rs. 77,298-1-5. The company had no breakages of any importance to report, and the chairman was happy to assure the shareholders that the presses at all the branches were in the most efficient working order, requiring but few new stores, and they could look forward to the ensuing year cheerfully and hopefully.

It was then proposed by Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and seconded by Cooverjee Cowasjee Jussawalla,—That the report and statement of accounts to 30th June be adopted, and a dividend of Rs. 125 per share be declared payable to the registered shareholders on or after the 26th August 1875. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Cooverjee Cowasjee, and seconded by Jaitha Doongersey,—That Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, retiring by rotation, be re-elected a director of the company for the ensuing year. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and seconded by Thribowandas Veerjee,—That Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla be elected a director of the company for the ensuing year. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, and seconded by Eeverdas Venilal,—That Mr. Sadanund Balcrishna be re-elected auditor of the company for the ensuing year, and his remuneration be fixed at Rs. 150 per annum. Carried unanimously.

After this business was concluded an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was called to rescind para. 73 of the articles of association, but the wording of the new para. not being approved of, it was proposed by Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and seconded by Thribowandas Veerjee,—That this extraordinary meeting be adjourned to an early date for the purpose of allowing the directors to prepare another wording for this clause. [illegible] The meeting then separated.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BOMBAY AND POONA CRICKET MATCH.

POONA, 24th August.

Poona's total score in the second innings was one hundred and ten, leaving Bombay with only six runs to make to win the match. This they accomplished with the loss of two wickets. Cameron making the final runs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HERZEGOVINA AFFAIR.

LONDON, 24th August.

England, France and Italy have joined in the proposal made by Russia, Germany and Austria that foreign Consuls should be sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina to advise the insurgents to lay down their arms.

The Porte is concentrating a large force near Nissa in consequence of the attitude of Servia.

One hundred thousand Servian Militia have been called out.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 23rd August.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ulto. were delivered in London to day.

LONDON, 23rd August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed stead. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market closed steady.

Fair Dhollera $4\frac{1}{8}$d.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	....	$92\frac{1}{2}$
$4\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.	....	$93\frac{3}{4}$
$5\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.	....	$99\frac{3}{4}$
3 per cent. Consols for Account	....	$94\frac{3}{4}$
5 do French Rentes, 1872	....	105
Bar Silver	....	$56\frac{1}{2}$

The sum of £35,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Prince Frederick and Melmerby.

The Poona Horse, 500 sabres strong, are to come down to Bombay for escort duty at the end of October. The Prince of Wales, however, will, as already stated, be always attended when he goes out, by an escort of British Cavalry.

The ship North American, 1,675 tons, sailed from Melbourne July 3rd for Calcutta with 250 horses, and the ships Old Kensington, 1,776 tons, and Niobe, 1,468 tons, had been chartered for the same employment, and were loading when the mail left.

The local vernacular paper at Allahabad points the moral of the recent floods. Allahabad, it says, is desperately wicked, "there is nothing but lies, deception, and roguery going on," and it has itself, therefore, to thank for this "visitation from Heaven."

We are glad to be able to state that the line on the Bhore Ghaut has been so far cleared that one road is now available for the passage of trains. The single line was opened yesterday for traffic. An advertisement appears this morning in the usual columns to this effect.

By the last accounts received from Mr. Shaw, he was to have left Yarkand on the 20th July. Mr. Shaw is, the *Pioneer* says, under orders to report himself at the head-quarters of the Indian Government, before reverting to his appointment as Joint Commissioner at Leh.

Colonel Francis, who has been laid up at Poona from the effects of a fall from a dog-cart, was able to go out for the first time since the accident on Monday last. He was carried down in a palkee to the cricket ground to see the match between Poona and Bombay, and received the heartiest greeting, three times three cheers being given for "the old cricketer."

On the subject of the reorganization of the Indian Army, it is said that Lord Napier has reported most favourably of the present organization, and suggested no changes of any importance beyond an increase in the pay of the rank and file—the need of which is, certainly hardly contested by any one. There is, as remarked by the *Pioneer*, a formidable array of opinion adverse to Lord Napier's views; nevertheless those views, coming from such a quarter, must, and indeed should, carry very considerable weight.

The well known son, by name Elyange, of the late Tamil poet Annaviar, has arrived in Madras from his native country of Tanjore for the purpose of publicly reciting passages from Scripture and singing Tamil lyrics. His first appearance was on Friday evening last at the Church Mission school room, where a large number of native Christians assembled to hear him. At the conclusion, we read in the *Madras Mail*, garlands of flowers were presented to him, together with a ring and a purse full of rupees, which were collected on the spot by his delighted audience.

India is likely to be blessed, as all her well wishers no doubt earnestly hope she may be, by the visit of the intellectual peculiarities from the West who may think proper "to come amongst us" as they would probably say. Moody and Sankey we are promised after His Royal Highness has been here a short time, then Miss Carpenter is to appear somewhere in Bengal, and finally we are told that "the Rev. Charles Voysey contemplates a tour through India during the ensuing cold weather." This last named gentleman will certainly create a schism, but in what way it would, probably, be premature to conjecture at present.

One of the results of the Prince's visit is likely to be a dearth of accommodation in Calcutta, we read in a Calcutta journal, and a similar result will probably follow in Bombay. Those in Bombay who are concerned may take advice from the following description of the state of affairs already in Calcutta. Every available house is being eagerly snapped up by the native chiefs and grandees, who propose to be present in Calcutta on the occasion; so that all who are likely to want houses between this and January next, had better take time by the forelock, and secure them at once, or make up their minds to camp out on the Maidan, and invest in tents before they, too, are all bought up.

The total number of deaths registered in the Punjab during the week ending 24th July were 5,718, against 5,619 in the previous week. One hundred and forty-nine deaths were registered under the head of cholera. The number of deaths registered in the different districts from this disease was as follows:—Kangra, 41; Simla, 38; Goorgaon, 25; Rohtak, 11; Umballa, 10; Sirsa, 7; Jullundur, 6; Loodhiana, 6; Delhi, 2; Kurnal, 2; Hoshiarpoor, 1. Two hundred and fifty-two deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, the number in the previous week being 356. Goorgaon, Kurnal, Umballa, Loodhiana and Peshawur were the districts most affected. Fourteen deaths were registered from this disease in the city of Peshawur. There were 536 male and 505 female births registered.

We read in the *Japan Herald* that a Russian Commission, consisting of a General, a Councillor of State, and three other officials, has crossed overland from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, and will arrive at Tokio directly for the purpose of concluding the business of taking over the southern portion of the Island of Saghalien, which, after ineffectually protesting for a series of years against, Japan has reluctantly ceded. From Yokohoma the Commission proceeds in a Russian ship of war to hoist the national flag and take formal possession of the new territory. It is to be made a Siberian penal settlement, and the convicts, amongst other duties, are to work the rich deposits of coal on the island. The want of suitable harbours is the great drawback, or presently the coal might find its way to this market or to China.

The great drawback to the port of Newcastle N. S. Wales, we learn from the *Melbourne Age*, has always been the delay ships have experienced in getting their cargoes, and we are pleased to notice that the authorities at Newcastle are making efforts "in the right direction" to extend their present limited berthing accommodation at that port, which, when carried into effect, promises to be ample for all purposes; and vessels will not have the just grounds for complaint they have hitherto had, and still have, of such ruinous delay in awaiting their loading turn, which has induced several vessels to leave in ballast in preference to accepting coal charters to load at Newcastle. When these improvements are carried out, there is no doubt but that the coal trade between Australia and India will largely increase.

We quote from the *Englishman's Weekly Journal*:—"Many great discoveries have been announced lately. M. de la Bastie's toughened glass, as hard and as elastic as steel, is of itself enough to revolutionise the economy of the world; and the new motive power, which will enable a mere mixture of air and water to move mountains, would, if it were true, effect still greater marvels; but, perhaps, after all, the most wonderful thing of modern times is the latest development of telegraphy, in combination with photography, by which a person sitting in London may have depicted before his eyes an exact representation of whatever scene in Calcutta the operator here may bring within the focus of his instrument, or *vice versa*. How fondly we shall gaze on absent friends and their surroundings when the new discovery is sufficiently developed and cheapened to become a popular institution! Whether the thing has been actually accomplished, or not, no one who knows what electricity can do will be inclined to doubt its possibility."

If Dr. Muir finds passages, "not single and obscure, but numerous and clear," in the *Bhagavat Gita* which present a similarity to passages in the New Testament, why should he think with ever so many Christian missionaries who are carried away by their zeal, that the Hindoo writers must have borrowed their sentiments from the Bible, and never cared to acknowledge their debt? Why should he not be more charitable in his judgment, and conclude that the similarity of sentiments proceeded from the similarity of inward experiences? But at the present day we fear there are few men capable of perceiving the truth that genuine spirituality is universal, and men under similar circumstances of inward growth and trial will arrive at similar conclusions, and express those conclusions in language and sentiments which most remarkably agree. Thoughtful Christians instead of preferring the silly charge of plagiarism against those whose ideas agree with those of their own religion, should rejoice to find in the former an independent corroboration of the latter. The *Indian Mirror*, from whom we quote the above observations, has omitted to notice the question of the antiquity of the passages quoted, a very important point in all Sanscrit works.

Calcutta is, apparently, about to derive unexpected consequences from the highly lauded drainage scheme which Mr. Clarke has constructed for the purpose of making Calcutta a healthy city. The outfall of the drainage works is at a place called Dhappa, to the east of Calcutta, and the quantity of sewage already deposited on some miles of low land has begun to stagnate, as there is no outlet for it. The odour at present arising from this agreeable lake is not yet strong enough to reach the nasal organs of the inhabitants of the City of Palaces, but the east winds are always bearing the vapours and every day adds to the dimensions of the lake, and after a time the purity of the air will be affected. The people living about Dhappa have, however, felt the nuisance to be so great that they have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the subject, and they would not have gone so far as that unless they had found the nuisance unendurable. The matter evidently may soon become a very serious one to Calcutta as it already is to the people of Dhappa. In the choice of site for the outfall of his drainage works Mr. Clarke seems to have made the mistake of choosing the east side of the city for the outfall, thus omitting to notice that the drainage of the whole country is from north to south, and if he had followed this natural formation of the land, the present stagnant lake of sewage would not have been formed. The outfall should have been to the south of Calcutta instead of to the east. The question has, therefore, arisen how to correct the mistake. As usual it is only a question of money.

The *Friend of India*, whilst lamenting over the fall in the exchangeable value of the rupee, and pointing out that silver is from 11 to 12 per cent. less than it was ten years ago, concludes an article on the subject in the following words:—"Does the fall extend any further? Does it reach the remainder of our income, that which we spend in India itself on house-rent, servants, and living expenses generally? The answer, we fear, is not easy, and we should be glad if any of our readers who are familiar with economic studies would try to think the matter out, and let us have the result. The answer to the question will depend largely, we think, upon the extent to which our export trade determines the price of the produce grown for home consumption. We throw this hint out for what it is worth, and add that it would be very desirable in discussing the question to confine it, as far as possible, to an enquiry into the precise effects of the fall in the price of silver, upon the value of rupees spent in India. The fall in prices occasioned by the Home Charges, or the rise or fall therein from other causes, are questions that should be pursued separately. What we want now to trace is the precise economic effect upon India of the heavy fall that has taken place in the *intrinsic* value of the rupee as so much silver. It is a new phase of the currency question altogether that we have to deal with. The question formerly was—the effects of a restricted or redundant currency upon prices. The present question is the effect upon prices of a change in the intrinsic value of the currency: another matter altogether."

Probably few people are aware of the large amount annually paid by the Government of England in the shape of pensions. Last year's parliamentary paper on the subject has just been issued. It consists of eighty-four folio pages, and is styled "An account of all allowances or compensations granted as retired allowances or superannuations in all public offices and departments which remained payable on January 1, 1874; the annual amount which was granted in the year 1874; the amount which ceased within that year; and the total amount remaining payable on December 31, 1874." From its contents it appears that this last item, the actual amount paid at the close of last year, reached the large total of £1,080,715. In each of four departments—the War Office, the Customs, the Inland Revenue, and the Post Office—the figures exceeded £100,000, while in the Admiralty they amounted to £98,939. Several very liberal pensions ceased in 1874, owing to the death of their recipients. Among the largest of these was a pension of £1 300 to the late Hon. G. Jerningham, Minister at Stockholm; one of £1,400 to the late Mr. Maclean, Secretary to the Customs; one of £1,541 to Sir Denis Le Marchant, clerk to the House of Commons; one of £1,800 to the late Mr. Abrahall, Commissioner of Bankruptcy; one of £2,500 to the late Sir A. G. Spearman, Comptroller of the National Debt; and last, but not least, one of £7,352 to that leviathan pensioner the late Rev. T. Thurlow, Patentee of Bankrupts' The common belief in the curious longevity of pensioners will perhaps receive fresh support from the fact that we are still paying £700 a year in pensions to the household of the Princess Charlotte, who died not less than fifty-eight years ago.

In the remarks by the Lieutenant-Governor on the report on the administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab during the year 1874, there is very observable a strong inclination to take the optimist view of the litigation that goes on in the Punjab. The number of suits during the year under review shows an increase of some 9,000 suits over those of the previous year, the total being 230,649 against 221,855. His Honour compares these figures with those in the adjoining N. W. Provinces and gets over the difficulty caused by the numbers in the Punjab being larger than those in the N. W. Provinces by showing that in the Punjab litigation falls at the rate of 9 annas a head on the people, whereas in the N. W. Provinces the rate is 11 annas per head. To make the superiority of the Punjab in this respect even more apparent His Honour shows that in the Punjab the number of civil suits is as 1 to 82 of the population, but in England the figures are 1 to 20. The force of figures can no further go, so the Lieutenant Governor, and every one else besides, we may predict, feels convinced that "the number of suits in the Punjab is *prima facie* by no means excessive, but on the contrary *smaller* than might fairly have been expected, and it follows that, as the proportion of civil suits to population is unduly small, a moderate tendency to increase must be considered *prima facie* satisfactory." Our Courts of law have no doubt facilitated the raising of money, but the rapidity with which money lenders can act and the power they gain by means of the Courts over their debtors should not be left out of consideration in reviewing the course of justice. Had these points been more closely looked at by the Lieutenant Governor he would not have probably found so much cause for congratulation as he now maintains he has.

Some native papers have made fun of the late Burma Mission. The shoe question has excited their sarcasm. One paper writes as follows:—"Once upon a time an Ambassador went to wait upon a King who, on hearing of his arrival, sent word to him by his vizier that he must take his boots off. The Ambassador stretched out his leg to the vizier and said 'do the needful.' He did it. The Ambassador then proceeded to take off his trousers also, but the vizier awaking to the fact that the nuncio had an intention to appear naked before His Majesty, retired precipitately to the King to take his orders. The result was that the Ambassador ultimately came into the presence with his boots *on*. When Sir Douglas Forsyth goes next to Burma, or elsewhere, let him try the same ruse." Another article is laboriously humourous, purporting to be a long conversation between the King and Sir Douglas Forsyth, of which the following is, roughly, the gist:—"*King*—Are you comfortable? *Sir D. F.*—Thank you, yes (a long pause). *King*—Tell the Viceroy that you were. *Sir D. F.*—Thank you, yes. *King*—I wish to be friends with the Viceroy, but the Rangoon traders want war. *Sir D. F.*—Thank you (a pause). *Sir D. F.*—The Viceroy is going to make railways from Rangoon to Prome. *King*—Thank you (a long pause). *King*—I sent some people to Gya on a pilgrimage last year and they were very comfortable. Tell the Viceroy so. I am going to send some more this year. Tell the Viceroy so. *Sir D. F.*—Thank you, yes. *King*—You must be very uncomfortable the way you are sitting. Sit comfortably. And after Sir D. F. had sate him 'comfortably' for a time, twenty-four splendidly dressed dancing girls came and danced before him, upon which Sir D. F. rose to go. The Ambassador was then served in another room with some Burmese sweet-meats *which he enjoyed very much*."

BOMBAY.

The Courts.—The Police and Small Causes Courts were closed yesterday on account of the Hindoo holiday called *Gookul Ashtama*.

The Poona Hunt.—Yesterday's train to Callian brought down, from Lahore, a pack of fox-hounds—sixteen couple for Poona.

The Orpheus Operetta Company.—This company arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, and give their first performance to-morrow.

The Vicar of the R. C. Cathedral, Mazagon.—We are informed that the Reverend Father A. P. Pinto, Vicar of the R. C. Cathedral, Mazagon, will shortly leave Bombay on three months' leave in consequence of ill health.

Inquest.—A man named Krishna Andoo was accidentally drowned in a well at lower Mahim on the 23rd instant. The body having been recovered, an inquest was held at which the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Accidental Poisoning.—A Hindoo man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday, suffering from the results of having swallowed a quantity of poisonous medicine, which was intended for external application only, and had been given to him in mistake.

The Oomerawutee Cotton Mills.—In our report of the proceedings of the meeting of the company published yesterday, it was incorrectly mentioned that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was a large shareholder. The name should have been that of Mr. Dinsha Manockjee Petit, who is a large shareholder.

A Fair at Mazagon.—A fair was held at Mazagon both yesterday and on the preceding day. Although it consisted of little more than a score or two of shops, a great number of Hindoos and other natives visited it throughout the day. Special ceremonies in honour of the day were performed in the adjoining *Dewal*.

The Girgaum Police Court.—The Second Magistrate of Police will resume his sittings in the the Girgaum Police Court on the first proximo, the repairs which were being effected being now completed. The present temporary court and offices have been a source of great inconvenience to many, and general satisfaction will be felt at the reopening of the old court, which is, comparatively speaking, centrally situated.

Suicide.—Bhagee, woman, the wife of one of the sepoys of the 4th Rifles, residing in the pendalls on the Esplanade, committed suicide on Monday last by drowning herself in the Nacoda Tank on the Esplanade Cross Road. She had, it appears, some few days before run away from her husband with a ward boy employed in the G. T. Hospital, and had been brought back by her husband against her wish.

Fatal Accident on the G. I. P. Line.—On Monday last two native watchmen on the G. I. P. Railway line between Atgaum and Kus-ara were run over by a train during the night, apparently when they were asleep on the rails. One of the unfortunate men had his head completely cut off, while the other was found seriously wounded about the body, and was conveyed to Egutpoora for medical treatment.

Assault on Board Ship.—On Monday night the police flag was hoisted on board the B. S. Clara, and the police having proceeded on board, found that the steward, Alfred Melville, had been placed under restraint by the chief officer, whom he had assaulted. The prisoner, it appears, had been going about the ship with a loaded revolver, which was taken from him by Constable Grennan by whom he was arrested.

A Decision by the Council of India.—News has been received in Bombay of a decision given by the Council of India, in favour of a member of the Bhownuggree family, in an appeal made by Jamasjee Bomonjee Bhownuggree against the Bhownuggur Durbar, claiming compensation for certain lands and a bungalow which had been taken from him. The decree, with interest and costs, will be for about Rs. 70,000 in favour of the plaintiff and appellant.

An Ancient Tablet.—In digging at Tardeo on the premises of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, the labourers turned up a stone tablet, a few days ago, and made it over to the secretary of the mills. It appears to be 89 years old, and to have been affixed to a well sunk in an oart on the hill by Jamsetjee Rustomjee Bottleeboy, the great grand-father of a well-known Parsee citizen, Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottleeboy, to whom the tablet has been forwarded by the mill officials.

Testimonial to Captain Laird.—The undersigned passengers by the Anchor Line steamer Macedonia, from Liverpool to Bombay, have presented a testimonial to Captain J. Laird, thanking him for his kindness during the voyage:—

L Davies, Lt. Col, Bo S C.	Mrs Davies.
Robt Locke Price, Capt Bo S C.	Mrs Brough.
J B Gaffney, Surg Bi Mdl Dpt.	Mrs Sheredi.
George G Fawcett.	Mrs Anderson.
Hugh H F Whittall.	Mrs Gaffney.
R J Bellew Morgan, Lt B S C.	Miss Gaffney.
Digby W Davies.	Miss Price.
W Brough, Capt R H A.	
A A Sheredi.	

IMPORTANT DECISION.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Sir Michael Westropp and Baron Larpent.)

RAMCHANDRA BAPUJEE vs. VISHNU TENDULKAR.

This case was submitted for the opinion of the High Court by Mr. H. J. Parsons, Assistant Judge at Tanna. The facts fully appear from the following statement forwarded by the Assistant Judge:—

"The plaintiff, an occupant of survey No. 598, sells one acre of it to the defendant. The defendant, infringing the provisions of section 35 of Bombay Act I. of 1865, builds on the acre be purchased without the permission of the Collector. The Collector charges the defendant with a fine of thirty times the assessment. The defendant sues the Collector to have it declared that his building was not an infringement of section 35, and that the fine could not be charged. In the first Court, the Assistant Judge threw out the defendant's suit, holding the section to have been infringed and the charge to be legal. On appeal, the Judge reversed the decision of the first Court, and allowed the defendant the relief he claimed on the ground that the defendant was not an occupant, inasmuch as the land was not entered in his name, and that, according to law, the fine could only be charged on and levied from the occupant. The Collector then called on the plaintiff to pay the fine, and the plaintiff was compelled to pay it. He now sues to recover the amount so paid from the defendant.

"The point is, can he so recover it? I refer the point for the decision of the High Court under section 28 of Act XXIII. of 1861.

"The lower Court has held that the plaintiff cannot recover.

"I think myself that the plaintiff ought to be allowed to recover the amount so paid, but the decision of the Judge throws, it appears to me, great difficulty over the case, and presuming that it is correct, it would appear that the plaintiff cannot legally recover. There is in the case no express contract; the case falls under the class in which a previous request is implied, in which one man is compelled to do that which another ought to have done and was compelled to do. But if the Judge is right, the defendant was not compelled to pay this fine, and the plaintiff therefore cannot recover a sum paid for the defendant, which sum the defendant himself could not have been compelled to pay.

"I think, however, that the Judge is wrong. It appears to me that the fine for building without permission contrary to the provisions of section 35 can be levied from the owner. I think that the person who admittedly owns the land, and who has, contrary to the Survey rules, built upon it and so rendered himself liable to a fine, can be in law compelled to pay that fine, whether or not his name is entered in the Collector's books as responsible for the assessment.

"If the defendant could be compelled to pay the fine, then I think the plaintiff can recover in this suit, but if the defendant could not have been so compelled, it appears to be the law that the plaintiff cannot recover."

The case was argued before the High Court by Mr. Vishnu Ghanesham for the plaintiff Ramchandra Bapujee, and by Mr. J. S. Gadgil for the defendant, Vishnu Tendulkar.

Mr. Vishnu submitted that the survey field, out of which plaintiff sold one *acre* to the defendant, was subject to certain burdens, created by statute, viz., Bombay Act 1 of 1865, section 35. Those burdens, he contended, passed with the land to the defendant. The defendant, he argued, could not enjoy the land without being liable for the burdens attached to and running with the land. He cited Leake on Contracts, p. 615; Whatman vs. Gibson, 7 L. J. (N.S.) ch. 160; Spencer's case, 1 Sm. L. C. 43 (5th edition); Sugden's Vendors and Purchasers, pp. 214, 596-97.

Mr. J. S. Gadgil *contra* said that the plaintiff clearly admitted in a deposition given by him in the suit brought by the present defendant against the Collector for a refund of the fine levied by that officer from him, that he (plaintiff) knew at the time of the sale that the defendant purchased the land for the purpose of building a house on it and making a garden. That deposition, he said, was filed in the present case. While the deed of sale, the pleader argued, expressly provided for other contingencies, it contained no provision regarding the fine leviable under section 35 of Bombay Act 1. of 1865.

The following judgment of the Court was delivered by Sir M. Westropp, Chief Justice: The defendant Tendulkar purchased, on the 26th of September 1867, one *acre* of land from the plaintiff Ramchandra. That acre formed part of a survey field containing 2 *acres* and $23\frac{1}{4}$ *guntas* held by the plaintiff as occupant.

The defendant Tendulkar has erected a building of the land for other than agricultural purposes without first obtaining permission from the Collector, who compelled him to pay the sum of Rs. 274.4, as a fine under Sec. 35 of Bombay Act 1 of 1865. (See also sec. 48.)

The defendant Tendulkar brought a suit against the Collector to recover back that amount. The Assistant Judge dismissed that suit on the merits, but the District Judge being of opinion that the present defendant was not an occupant within the definition of that term given in Bombay Act I of 1865, reversed that decree, and decreed that the defendant Tendulkar (the plaintiff in that suit) should recover from the Collector the above-mentioned sum of Rs. 274-4 with interest and costs. The Collector has since compelled the present plaintiff, Ramchandra, who was the immediate tenant under Government, to pay the said fine of Rs. 274-4 under section 35 of the Act, and the plaintiff Ramchandra now sues the defendant Tendulkar for that amount as money paid for and to the use of the latter.

The Assistant Judge has referred to us the question of the liability of Tendulkar to recoup the plaintiff Ramchandra, but has not sent, with the case submitted to us, any copy of the deed of sale by Ramchandra to Tendulkar, or of the deposition of Ramchandra made in the suit brought by Tendulkar against the Collector. The pleaders, Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham for the plaintiff Ramchandra, and Mr. J. S. Gadgil for the defendant Tendulkar, have, however, supplied that defect by very properly agreeing to copies of these documents now brought into this Court as correct, and thus prevented loss of time, which a reference to the District Court at Tanna would involve.

The deed of sale of the 26th September 1867 provides that Tendulkar, the purchaser of the one acre of land, should be responsible in respect of payment of assessment on that acre, and should have the benefit of any remission made by Government in respect of that assessment. It also provides that any applications (petitions), which it might be necessary to make to the Collector, should be made by the vendor (plaintiff Ramchandra). The nature of such applications is not described. It is completely silent as to any fine which might be payable to the Collector for permission to build, and is also silent as to the object for which the purchase was made by Tendulkar. The consideration money was Rs. 350. The proportion of the whole Government assessment of Rs. 5 payable in respect of the 2 *acres* and $23\frac{1}{4}$ *guntas* by the plaintiff to Government, which would be chargeable against the one *acre* sold to Tendulkar, would be Rs. 2 minus a fraction; for the sake of round numbers we will say Rs. 2. Assuming Rs. 2 to represent the annual value of the *acre* sold, the price paid (Rs. 350) would be 175 years' purchase, or, if we assume that the price was intended to include the fine which might be charged to the occupant, say Rs. 275, there would remain a surplus of Rs. 75, which would amount to 37 years' purchase. Under these circumstances we are not surprised to find that the plaintiff Ramchandra, in his deposition made in the suit of Tendulkar against the Collector stated that he sold the land (one *acre*) to Tendulkar (the plaintiff in that suit) who asked him for it for the purpose of building a house on it, and making a garden. Looking at this admission, and at the price (Rs. 350) given, and most especially to the fact that the liability of Tendulkar to pay his proportion of the assessment is made the express subject of stipulation in the deed of sale, whereas it is completely silent as to a building fine we (having regard to the rule *expressio unius exclusio alterius*) have not any doubt that the intention of the parties was that the vendor (the plaintiff Ramchandra) should be responsible for the fine, if any, properly leviable if the land should be built upon.

We give no opinion upon the true construction of sec. 35 of the Act, but think it well to point out that it is penned in the most meagre and unsatisfactory manner. It provides that "if an occupant wishes to appropriate land to any purpose unconnected with agriculture, so as to destroy or injure it for cultivation, he shall *first obtain* the Collector's permission, which shall be given on payment of a fine fixed according to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed under the orders of the Governor in Council (for the rule see Mr. Nairne's Hand-book, p.123), and on entering into a written agreement to pay, in addition to such fine, the annual assessment which may have been fixed on such land at the settlement then current, and which shall remain liable to revision at any future settlement of the district." There is here no provision that, in the event of the occupant, or any person claiming under him by assignment or otherwise, building or by any other means rendering the land unfit for cultivation, without obtaining the Collector's permission, the latter may impose a fine; nor is there any provision as to the liability of a lessee or assignee of an unrecognised share of a field to recoup the occupant. It is not necessary for us to give, and we do not give, any opinion either upon the validity of the decision of the District Judge, that Tendulkar, the vendee, could not be regarded as an occupant, or whether, under the circumstance of the building having been made without permission, the Collector was entitled to levy the fine from the plaintiff Ramchandra, or whether the Collector's proper remedy would have been by suit for injunction against him and the defendant Tendulkar to restrain them from building, or a direction to compel them to remove their building. Our observations as to section 35 of the Act are made for the purpose of pointing out the desirability of some amendment, which should explicitly state what the right of the Collector should be, if the building be made, or other injury to the land be done without his permission or against his consent, and also what should be the liabilities of assignees or lessees of an unrecognised portion of a survey number who should build upon or otherwise injure the land. The omission to make such a provision as the latter in that section is the more remarkable as the next section renders the land transferable.

We are of opinion that the plaintiff Ramchandra cannot recover the amount of the fine paid by him to the Collector from the defendant Tendulkar.

The plaintiff must pay to the defendant his costs of this reference.

A SUIT FOR A JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

JULIA RUFINA DEGA v. MICHAEL ANGELO DEGA.

Yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Justice Marriott gave judgment in the above case. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, with Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the respondent.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said—The petitioner in this case prays for a decree or judicial separation from her husband, the respondent, on the several grounds of cruelty, desertion without reasonable excuse for two years and upwards, and adultery. The parties were married on 23rd November 1863, and after the marriage lived at the house of the respondent's mother on Grant Road, Bombay. On 22nd August 1872 a quarrel took place, since which time the parties have ceased to cohabit. On 7th November 1872 the petitioner finally left her mother-in-law's house, and has ever since resided at her father's house. There was one child of the marriage, a son now of the age of 11 years. In November 1872 two brothers of the respondent died from the effects of poison, and on the 28th or 29th of that month the respondent was arrested on suspicion and was kept in confinement for 10 or 12 days when he was discharged. The petitioner has failed to make out a case of cruelty against the respondent. Cruelty is thus defined by Lord Penzance in Milford vs. Milford, Law Reports, Probate and Matrimonial 299:—"The essential features of cruelty are familiar, there must be actual violence of such a character as to endanger personal health or safety, or there must be reasonable apprehension of it. The Court, as Lord Stowell once said, has never been driven off this ground, and the cases cited in the argument whatever general expressions may have fallen from the Court, affect to decide that anything short of this will be insufficient to found a decree upon cruelty." The evidence here falls far short of what is necessary to establish a case of cruelty according to that definition. Here, although according to the evidence, the petitioner and her husband had lived unhappily together after the expiration of the first 2 or 3 months of her marriage, yet actual violence would seem to have been used on one occasion only—viz. on 27th August 1872, when a quarrel took place at the dinner table in consequence of something said by the respondent respecting one of the petitioner's brother and of her retort. But after this although according to petitioner's account, they were never fully reconciled, yet 3 days afterwards respondent accompanied the petitioner in a buggy to her sister's house at Bandora where she stayed for 3 months. It is clear that the violence here deposed to was not of such a character as to endanger personal health or safety or to cause reasonable apprehension of it. Neither do I think the petitioner has made out a case of desertion against the respondent. In the case of Townsend *vs.* Townsend, Law Reports 3, Probate and Matrimonial 129, it is said:—"It is essential to the constitution of desertion that there should be a voluntary abandonment by the husband of the society of the wife against her will." Here the petitioner left her mother-in-law's house the 3rd day after the quarrel at the dinner and went to her sister's house at Bandora where she stayed for 2 or 3 months. She returned to her mother-in-law's house on 3rd November 1872 and stayed there that night, but did not sleep with her husband and left it on the following day, the 4th, and went to her father's house where she has ever since resided and is now residing. In her cross-examination the petitioner said respondent knew she was going to her father's house, that she told him she was only going for a few days, and that she did not ask his permission to extend the visit, and in the latter part of her cross-examination she said, "As a fact I did not wish to make up this quarrel with my husband." "From August 1872 up to the present time I made up my mind to live separate from my husband and if I had been ordered to return I should not have returned." It appears from this rather that the petitioner deserted the respondent, than the respondent the petitioner. It is clear there was no voluntary abandonment by the respondent of the society of the petitioner against her will. There then remains the question of adultery. There is no actual proof of adultery here, nor is such proof essential. I apprehend the question to be considered is whether the conduct of the respondent is such as necessarily to lead to the conclusion that he has been guilty of adultery. If his conduct is in any way compatible with innocence such a conclusion ought not to be arrived at. There is evidence on this point as to the respondent's conduct both immediately after his release, and for the five or six months during which he was residing in Wuzeerun's house at the Grant Road, and also as to his conduct subsequently to his leaving that house and residing in the Falkland Road. It is proved that the respondent up to the time of his arrest on the 28th or 29th of November, 1872, was living with his mother in the family house in the Grant Road. That previous to his discharge from arrest he received a lawyer's notice from his mother not to return to that house. That upon his discharge from arrest he hired one of three small houses situated on the north side of the Grant Road, some little distance from, and within sight of, his mother's house, belonging to a Mahomedan woman named Wuzeerun, who had been either the kept mistress or wife of the late Nawab of Mazagon. But whether wife or mistress was not contended to be now a reputable person. That these three houses were contiguous to one another, that Wuzeerun herself lived in one of these houses, and that the remaining one was occupied by prostitutes, and that the respondent lived in that house for the five or six months following his discharge from arrest. The respondent's conduct was thus deposed to by the petitioner and her witnesses. The petitioner stated she had seen the respondent since November, 1872, in the house on the Grant Road (referring to one of the houses I have mentioned) which is occupied by bad women. That she saw him with three of them. That whenever she went to visit her mother-in-law she saw him from the terrace, and in cross-examination she says, "I saw my husband sitting in a buggy at the door of the house and three women saying good-bye to him. That was last year. I could not hear what the women said, but I know they were saying good-bye because the women were making *salaams* to him." Rampursad Dhokul, the police jemadar, who was directed by the police authorities to keep an eye on the respondent after his discharge, stated that the respondent took his meals sometimes at his own house and sometimes at Wuzeerun's, and that he saw him on one or two occasions sitting at a table in Wuzeerun's house drinking tea. And further Ruttonshaw Cowasjee Patell, who lived next door to Wuzeerun's between July and November, 1874, says, "I used to see respondent at Wuzeerun's while I lived next door. He was frequently in the house. I could see into Wuzeerun's compound from the upper storey. I saw respondent in Wuzeerun's compound as well as in her house very often. On these occasions he was sometimes alone and sometimes in company with other persons—ladies living next door. I know these persons were prostitutes." On the part of the respondent it was not denied that he did live in the house in question for five or six months after his discharge from arrest, nor was the character of Wuzeerun, nor that of the inmates of the other house in the compound disputed, but it was suggested that when he was discharged he was shunned by his friends and by the whole community, and was under police surveillance, and consequently would have had much difficulty in getting a house. But there was no proof that he had such difficulty, and I cannot think he would have had any difficulty, had he desired it, and as he did subsequently, in getting a place to live in a more respectable locality. It was also charged that the house in which the respondent resided was separated from the others by a bamboo fence. This was denied by Rampursad Dhokul and Mr. Augusta, but was sworn to by Dhackjee Manajee, the surveyor who made the plan put in by the respondent. But the manner in which that witness gave his evidence was not such as to lead me to believe him. The fact so deposed by the petitioner and her witnesses on this point amount to this. That after his discharge from arrest the respondent hired that house from a woman of disreputable character. That that house, (fence or no fence) was contiguous to the house in which that woman lived and also to another house adjoining occupied by prostitutes. That he occupied that house for five or six months, that during that period he associated with Wuzeerun and these women, and that even after he left the house he was constantly there and was seen in their company. The respondent who was in Court throughout the trial was not called either to contradict these statements, or to explain his conduct. Certainly the facts deposed to I will not merely say called for a reply or explanation, but I say were such as to make an innocent man eager to deny and explain them. I cannot but think that an innocent man would have availed himself of the earliest opportunity of denying on his oath the truth of the imputations and giving such explanation as he could of the facts that told against him. In default of such denial and explanation these imputations and facts must be taken as true. It is difficult to see why the respondent should have lived where he did, and while living there have consorted as he did with these women, except for the purpose of committing adultery. Or, again, why after having left the place, and when living elsewhere, he should have returned and again consorted with them except for that purpose. Even if his living there in the first instance and his consorting with these persons was the result as suggested, but which I think improbable, of his being shunned by his family and the whole community, and of his being unable to find another house or other persons to consort with, that could not have been the case when he ceased to live there and was living on the Falkland Road. His conduct with Wuzeerun and other women there can, I think, have been for no other than an immoral purpose. In my opinion the evidence adduced by the petitioner made a strong *prima facie* case against the respondent, and such as called for the stoutest denial and the fullest explanation from him. His not having given such denial, or attempted such explanation, appears to me utterly incompatible with his innocence, and appears to me irresistably to lead to the conclusion that the respondent has committed adultery. I find the first and second issues in the negative and for the respondent; the 3rd issue in the affirmative and for the petitioner; and the 4th issue in the negative; and decree a judicial separation between the petitioner and the respondent, and do order the respondent to pay the costs of this suit.

The Advocate-General said the only other point was regarding alimony. He understood those who represented the respondent, would be glad to have this matter postponed for two or three days.

His Lordship said he would hear the matter in Chambers on Saturday next. There was also the question about the guardianship of the child.

The Advocate-General said that could be decided at the same time.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

GOOLABCHUND NEMCHUND v. LILLADHUR CULLIANJEE.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, for the defendant, asked that the suit be transferred to the long cause list, and that the plaintiff be ordered to pay the costs of the day. It was a suit for a dissolution of partnership. The defendant had filed a written statement and denied every one of the plaintiff's allegations.

Mr. Purcell, for the plaintiff, said it would be a great waste of time and money if the suit were transferred into the long cause list. The matter, not the amount claimed, was of the most trifling character and could be disposed of in a short time. The accounts were adjusted last Dewalee, but the money the defendant said was paid was not paid to the plaintiff. It would be perfectly absurd to send such a trumpery case into the long cause list, and have it heard with four counsel to eat up the money in costs.

His Lordship thought the case should go into the long cause list. It would be no hardship to plaintiff as the case would be reached at an early date. Costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK v. ATMARAM MADHOWJEE.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiffs, moved that the case be transferred to the long cause list. Some heirs of Madhowjee appeared when the case was on before his Lordship on a former occasion, and it was necessary they should file their written statements. One of the defendants appeared in person and consented to the order applied for being made. The case was accordingly transferred to the long cause list.

AMBIDAS TRICUMDAS v. HANOOMATRAM HURDEODAS.

Mr. Lang, for the defendant, moved by consent for a fortnight's postponement. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the plaintiff, consented; and the case was postponed till the 7th proximo.

RUTTONSEY MOOLJEE v. PURMANUNDAS JEEVUNDAS.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. Pollock, for the defendant. Mr. Mayhew asked for a reference to the Commissioner as to what was due to the plaintiff at the foot of the mortgage bond, all questions of costs to stand over.

Mr. Latham said this was a case for the long cause list. He offered to take a decree for Rs. 6,000, as mentioned in the written statement; and, if this was not agreed to, he asked that the case be transferred to the long cause list.

After some discussion, his Lordship ordered the case to be put into the long cause list; costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

PEROZBANE, WIDOW v. MEHERBANE, WIDOW.

The parties appeared in person. The plaintiff is the widow of one Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Ballivalla, and the defendant is the widow of one Framjee Nowrojee Davur. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,100 due on a promissory note dated 15th December 1871. The claim being proved, and there being no appearance for the defendant, the court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,100, with interest at 9 per cent. from 15th September 1872 up to date, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

HURRIDAS TOOLSEYDAS v. PREMJEE NUNDOO.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the defendant.

Mr. Scoble said this was a foreclosure suit on a mortgage bond for Rs. 30,000, which gave plaintiff power to sell the mortgaged property. Plaintiff proposed to take over the house for Rs. 27,000, or else to refer the matter to the Commissioner to take an account. Mr. Lang not agreeing to the terms, Mr. Scoble asked for an immediate decree to sell. Mr. Lang said the usual practice of the courts was to allow six months' time before property was sold. Mr. Scoble challenged the accuracy of the statement; but Mr. Lang said it was the invariable practice of Mr. Justice Marriott and other Judges.

His Lordship ordered a reference to the Commissioner to ascertain the state of the accounts, the principal and interest, &c. If the mortgaged property was not redeemed in six months, the Commissioner was directed to sell it by a public auction sale, plaintiff to be at liberty to bid at the sale.

NURSEY CULLIANJEE v. RAMJEE SOONDERJEE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person and admitted the debt. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,073 on foot of a promissory note signed by the defendant. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,000, with interest at 24 per cent. from 3rd June 1875 up to date and costs. Interest on the judgment was not given, the rate charged by plaintiff being very high.

BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY v. KURSONDAS MADHOWDAS.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, whose name, his Lordship remarked, was well known. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,700 on a promissory note dated 19th March 1874. The note was passed on account of certain opium chests consigned by defendant through the plaintiff. The claim being proved, the court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,700, with interest at 9 per cent. from 30th June 1874, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

KESRIBINA NARENHA v. BABOOL KURNDY NAKWA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Telang, instructed by the Paupers' Attorney, for the plaintiff, consented to a week's postponement, which defendants had applied for. The postponement was accordingly granted.

The following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

HURRIDAS NATHOOBHOY v. DAVERDAS PURSHOTUMDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,300 due on a promissory note with interest. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount, with interest at six per cent. from the 29th of April last, and costs.

HURGOVUNDAS GOOBERDAS v. DAVEEDAS LUKMIDAS.

This was a suit to recover Rs 1,311 on an account finally adjusted and signed by the defendant on the 23rd of July last. Mr. Pigot instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, and the plaintiff's claim having been proved, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount, with interest at nine per cent. from the 24th of July last, and costs.

The following suits were dismissed under section 110, as the parties did not appear:—Mahomedbhai Ameeroodeen v. Abool Hossein; and Jaithabhoy Purshotum and others v. Aknath Raghoba.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

SUPERSTITION—A CAUSE OF CRIME.

As civilisation progresses superstition with all its inherent evils naturally diminishes; but persons who are in a state of gross ignorance in out of the way districts may still be found committing crimes under the belief that they are meritorious. To illustrate this assertion a few cases taken from a very trustworthy source—the Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1873-74 and printed this year—are here inserted:—

From Vizagapatam a murder of a peculiar nature which shows what hold strange superstitions still have on some of the wilder people of this District, is reported. The parties concerned were low country Khonds. A woman gave birth to a son. The wretched child was said by its father and father's sister to have been born under an "unlucky star" and its immediate despatch by being burried alive was ordered. The mother at once gave up the child to its fate. All three were found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life.

Another case of supposed murder from superstition is reported from the Krishna District by Captain Harris, the Superintendent, who writes:—"A third undetected case is the murder of a female infant of the Golla caste in the Nuzvid Division, supposed to have been made away with by her parents because she was born on a Wednesday! There is said to be the following extraordinary superstition in that caste; a female child born on a Wednesday is thought to bring bad luck to her parents, unless she is given away, or is married, in which case the parents must support the husband and keep him in their house. In this case neither of these plans was adopted, and as since the birth of the child the mother had been very ill, and also some of their cattle had died, the parents considered the unfortunate infant to be the cause of their misfortunes, and accordingly made away with her."

Unfortunately there is yet an additional incentive to crime committed from superstitious motives, which assumes the character of a meritorious and even sacred act. We mean the sanction of religion. A case of this kind occurred on the night of the 30th September 1873 in a temple called the Ummencovil in the village of Perumpanyur, Nanguneiry Taluk, and three Shanar boys whose ages varied from 10 to 12 years were the victims. A festival was being celebrated in the temple on the night in question, and in pursuance of vows made by the parents of the boys, the latter were led into the temple and placed before the goddess. Here their sides were pierced with a needle of the size of an ordinary bodkin and strings were passed under the skin. The injuries caused to two of the boys were slight, for they had sufficient strength to dance before the goddess while their parents and some of the temple servants who held the strings and danced with them, encouraged them with music and songs. The third boy Ponambalum was less fortunate. In his case the needle had undoubtedly passed too deeply into the flesh for he fainted under the operation, and was carried out of the temple by his father. He died three days afterwards, and the body was immediately burnt by his relatives. Evidence as to the real cause of death was therefore lost, and had not Ponambalum died, it is probable that the case would never have been heard of. It may be asked whether the parental feeling of affection of persons who thus tortured their children was less than in other parents? Probably not, but it had been subdued for the time in order to obtain some imaginary good promised as a reward by superstition and its advocates; the magnitude of the expected benefit being considered to outweigh the torment of the wounds inflicted by the bodkin.

The practice of forwarding sick and destitute travellers from village to village in a rude litter or basket carried by the village menials, which prevails in the Gorruckpur, Nellore, and other districts, originated perhaps in a charitable feeling, but is frequently abused, and persons are sent even in an opposite direction to their own villages, the desire in such cases being obviously to get rid of them and not to help them forwards, under the superstitious belief that they would bring ill luck and disease on the place. It seems to have been the immemorial custom to pass on sick and destitute travellers; they are generally pilgrims from distant parts of the country whose names and residences are unknown and who have probably been deserted by their friends. These unfortunate persons are not always supplied with food and drink, and they frequently die *en route*. Destitute travellers attacked by disease are to be conveyed at the public expense to the nearest hospital.

The Moplah outrages in Malabar, committed in September 1873, by a number of fanatics who were ultimately destroyed by a party of H. M.'s 43rd Foot must also be placed to the account of superstition. In Malabar the belief of Moplahs is general, that acts of fanaticism are highly meritorious, provided the leader is himself slain in carrying out the design. In the above mentioned outrages the leader, being priest of the Tudacal mosque and a man of fair education, was acquainted with the reward promised in the Koran to Muhammadans who die in arms for their faith, and in common with most Moplahs of Malabar he believed the promise to include murderers of peaceful persons. This priest was moreover suffering from incipient leprosy, which disposed him to be dissatisfied with his present life; he had also unlimited opportunities of arranging his plans with the secrecy necessary to enable him to carry out his design. A gang was soon formed and several murders committed, the chief of which occurred in the Kolatur warrior's house who had been unable or unwilling to come to terms for a piece of land for a mosque at Kolatur. On this occasion the head of the family was absent, but the gang cut down his nephew, killing him and after wounding another of the family entered the house, and remained in possession until they were disposed of by part of a company of soldiers from Malliapuram. The Augaddipuram Sub-Magistrate with the Inspector of Police and 12 constables soon reached the Kolatur house and the military were at once called out from Malliapuram. In reply to the Sub-Magistrate's demand to surrender themselves, the Moplahs stated that they would not do so, but they undertook to remain quietly in the house till the arrival of the soldiers. Immediately the soldiers reached the house, the fanatics rushed out and were met by a fire which killed the greater portion of them. It is much to be regretted that war songs are sung among the Moplahs, classing as saints the men who have been slain in similar outbreaks, and greatly exaggerating their performances. Such songs perpetuate the memory of former crimes and are incentives to their repetition.—*Native Opinion.*

EURASIAN "LOVE IN A COTTAGE."

Our article, with the above heading, published some weeks ago, has induced some person to distribute the following printed circular anonymously among the residents of Black Town. It seems to give a tolerably correct idea of how marriages are brought about among the poorer orders of East Indians in Madras:—

"Whereas *The Madras Mail* in one of its recent issues wrote at length of the Eurasians, their habits, customs, and why they are unable to raise themselves from their present low state in life, and though I am one, I fully agree with what has been said, and must reiterate that as long as the East Indians live as they do, there seems to be little prospect of their ever regaining their former positions, which the natives now maintain. The *Mail* proved the utter absurdity of youths, with small salaries, and hardly out of their teens, getting married; but what I want to remark is simply this that young men would not make such fools of themselves if the parents of the young ladies would refrain from encouraging them into their houses, and using every manœuvre to entrap them, without due regard to their position in life, or abilities; but simply because they attract attention and are considered respectable.

"I have frequently noticed it and still, know some houses in Town with a number of young ladies, and where a batch of "respectable bachelors" as they are called, resort to almost every evening, and the parents of those young ladies, instead of showing any displeasure at making their house a rendezvous and convenience, seem pleased with the company, doubtless anticipating, that some of the young "*Jars*" would make advances to matrimony and clear the burden of a daughter off their shoulders.

"From experience, and being an old bachelor, I am aware that few, nay almost none of the young men of Town, are in a position to look for wives, and those very few even who are on receipt of pretty good salaries are more given up to the pleasures of the world and vice, and from a lot of these giddy headed youths who, apparently, have imbibed some bad quality from their cradle, in consequence of the inability of their parents to instruct them better, fall victims to what they consider "Love," and with that momentary passion they seek matrimony at once, quite regardless of the responsibility or of the future consequences, and what is worst of all, men of experience, age, and fathers of grown up daughters, are duped by these demonstrations of imaginary affections lavished on their children, and at once consent, and thus connive at their child's future misery and destruction.

"Let us look round the whole of Town and say that one-fourth of the youths of these days who have burdened themselves with partners, are in a position to maintain a proper establishment, or are at least able to afford their wives the comfort which they have taken them for, and which many of them enjoyed while under the protection of their parents. Few indeed, very few can be traced even in this densely populated Town, and with this proof staring one in the face, I argue if it is right that parents should, with no regard for the reputation and future prospects of their daughters, admit a number of young men to their houses, many of whom should be chased with clubs, and others treated with contempt. Parents in these days little consider that by such a free admission of young men into their houses that they not only damage the good name of their daughters; but also give their children such an encouragement which is quite apt to make them look forward in the eyes of the world and even lead them into some disaster; besides, they are likely to be, I might as well say they are, commented upon by the very young men who enjoy their parents hospitality, and their names form a bye-word for mirth and further remarks in the mouths of all young men. Indeed I have frequently made it my duty to join some of the young chaps in Town, who glory in the appellation of "Jars," and have frequently remarked, while passing some houses, or when a general conversation turns on the people of such and such a street, each one speak of the Miss so-and-so as being a down right flirt, a nice girl to pass an evening with, and the glorious lark he generally has with her, and each one in his turn, with a resolve of having done better than his comrade, speak in such a defamatory way of their "*skits*," as they call them, that I am certain if some of them find their way up to R. P. C. he will give them what an Armenian youth got last year from T. G. C.

"Why should parents give rise for such criticism, and why blast the characters of their girls over anxiety to get them married. That some parents encourage their children inconsistent with propriety will be seen from the very fact that recently it has become a common thing that young ladies, in having conceived a sudden mania for morning and evening walks, are permitted to leave their houses at the unusual hour of half past four and five in the morning for this diversion, or what I should call flirtation, and return in the evenings at seven and after seven with only young men as their companions, and this proceeding is so unusal with East Indians, that it has doubtless drawn the attention of many and has given ground for much remark.

"Girls are in such abundance that they think their only chance of getting married rests in their making themselves fascinating and forward; but little do they know that they young chap who woos her, and cocs her at that time only, derides her in the company of his friends, and where women are concerned, the smallest say to their disadvantage, impresses every young chap, though however bad he may be, with a determined aversion to that particular girl, and though she has many chances of making herself agreeable to all who come to lark with her; but little or no chance has she left for matrimony, unless it is purely accidental.

"Parents who are burdened with a number of girls should make it their first duty to instill principles into them, that may be of service to their children hereafter, and to teach them to conduct themselves in such a becoming manner that will leave no room for remark and thus give them a fairer chance of enticing a sensible husband, in double quick time.

"Young men, as friends, may be permitted to pay their compliments by a visit once in a fortnight or three weeks which wont give the world an opportunity to comment, or call your daughters flirts; but those presenting themselves at your doors every evening, you may rest certain, come with no good intent, or at least, these frequent visits, and the encouragement held out by the head of the house, will terminate disastrously to some member of the family. It should therefore be the duty of parents to at once tax all too frequent bachelor visitors of their intentions, which if honorable, and approved of, may be permitted access to your house, as the suitor for the hands of your daughters; while others should be made to understand that by their too frequent visits they have been a bar to the fair prospects and name of your children, and that their presence are not longer required. Let there be no reluctance on your part to at once adopt these measures, however harsh they may appear to you, for the longer they are delayed the worse for the reputation of those dear to you and you may rest assured that you could not find a better adviser than a

"Retired Jar."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

TURKISH LETTERS.—III.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

I purpose in this letter giving some account of what the Turkish or Arabic system really is, by which it will appear what I meant when I said that there were no systematic evils in Turkey. I hope also an account of this system will afford an answer to the plausible objection, which one occasionally hears, to the effect that there is no use endeavouring to graft European civilization on Turkish customs, and that, in endeavouring to do so, the "Khaththy Humaioun" aimed at the accomplishment of an impossibility. What the Khaththy Humaioun really did was to endeavour to revive principles which were fully acknowledged and practised in the times of Turkey's prosperity, and therefore the objection has no kind of weight. I think the account of the old Arabic system will also give some explanation of what is the most remarkable fact in history—the extent and rapidity of the success of Mussulman arms. The myth of a sensual Paradise, as the immediate reward of the faithful who fell in battle, having produced this miraculous success, is ludicrously inadequate to explain it.

Now, the Arabic system must be considered in two different aspects:—1. As it related to Mussulmans exclusively. 2. As it related to Mussulmans in their dealings with the professors of other creeds. Religion in the East has not the definite, distinct, and restricted meaning which it has with us. Everything with them is religious, and, on the other hand, they have no priesthood, no State Church, no clerical hierarchy. All those questions which with us would be termed matters of politics are with the Mahommedans matters of religion, and invested with a religious sanction. Mahommedanism, as has often been explained, is, in fact, a religion, a code, and a civil polity—or, rather these three things are different aspects of the same idea It is not only the Koran which is the guide of Mahommedan faith, but also the traditions (Soont) which the Arabs brought with them from the desert, and which invest their polity with the same sanction as their specifically religious dogmas. The chief ideas which this polity contained were cheap government, municipal liberty, direct taxation, and freedom of commerce. It was by seizing hold of these great ideas and opposing them to the monopolies, privileges, and the complicated and crushing fiscal system of the old Byzantine empire that the Turks were enabled to overrun and conquer it with so much ease. In some respects it might almost be said that their code and system of polity resembled those which extreme theories of progress in our own day aim at. It has been well pointed out that in Europe we date from feudalism, and every victory of the masses in the way of doing away with privileges and establishing equality is reckoned so much progress; but equality of rights and equal right to hold property were the very bases of the Mahommedan code. In Europe laws were made by one class for securing their own privileges and to keep other classes in subjection. Nothing of the sort is known in the East. There equal laws are the heritage of all, and opinion and law are never for a moment in conflict with each other. Their code consecrating equality of rights was sanctioned by their religion and administered by its professors. Then, as for their polity, equally enforced by the religious sanction, it may be summed up, as I have mentioned, in the principles of municipal liberties, direct taxation, and freedom of commerce; and these three principles are not really three principles but one principle, for the municipal institution is necessary to any wholesome application of the system of direct taxation; and, on the other hand, direct taxation is the very bond and raison d'être of the municipal institution, which has immediately decayed when the assessment and collection of taxes has been taken from it. Then, freedom of commerce is of course a corollary of direct taxation, for, as the revenue depended solely on national accumulation, any interference with the freedom of commerce was a drying up of the sources of revenue, and made itself immediately felt. Such was the extremely simple system armed with which Mahommed and his successors carried their victorious arms from the Pillars of Hercules almost to the Wall of China.

Now this polity was peculiarly adapted to a conquering race, securing the maximum of their liberties to the vanquished with the minimum of superintendence on the part of the victors. Provided people "were not criminals and had paid their tribute," they were exempt from all interference on the part of the dominant race. Their tribute, too (which was always light), was assessed and gathered by authorities freely chosen by them. Over a certain extent of country a political governor was placed with an armed Mahommedan force; but he was strictly prohibited from interfering with the municipalities within the limits of their allotted functions. This system the Mahommedans established everywhere, and accordingly we find it in India as well as Turkey. India and Turkey are two countries which mutually elucidate each other. The Mahommedans did not meddle with the Hindoo village system. Over a certain number of Hindoo villages they allowed a chief to be appointed who was responsible for the collection of the revenue, and was himself paid by a tithe. Neither did the Mahommedans enforce their code among the Hindoo population; it had only validity among themselves. After enduring for five centuries, we found this system in existence in India—a signal proof of its vitality and excellence. In many respects the municipal system so jealously guarded by the Mussulmans resembles that of the Romans, and in Spain the municipalities claim a double origin, and are sanctioned by a double set of traditions, the Roman and the Saracen. The municipal system—with its two corollaries, direct taxation and freedom of commerce—was the corner-stone and very essence of the Mahommedan system of polity. The civil governors were strictly prohibited from intermeddling in the collection of the revenue, and, as long as this collection was left exclusively to municipal officers, the municipalities flourished. Unfortunately, in process of time corruptions crept in; but before I go into this, I would wish to point out some of the old Arabic maxims of finance which seem to me so sound and wise that it is not without reason that many people see salvation for Turkey only in reverting to them.

1. Mahommed, in his last hours, expressed his satisfaction that he had never interfered in any way with the weights, measures, exchanges, or currency of any nation. This gives the key to the Mahommedan system of dealing with conquered nations.

2. It is a maxim of Arabic finance that the expenditure of a State ought to be adjusted to the fixed and legal revenue, not the revenue accommodated to the expenditure. If the Turks had but held fast by this economical maxim!

3. It is another maxim that the tax on any produce ought only to be gathered after the collection of that produce; which at once discountenances all indirect taxes which anticipate production in manufacturer, and all farming of the revenue which leads indirectly to the anticipation of production. We may compare with these wise maxims—as showing the political purity of the precepts of Mahommed—a saying of the Prophet "that one hour profitably spent in the administration of justice was worth seventy years of prayer."

I have said that, in process of time, corruptions crept into the Mahommedan system of polity, into the system which consecrated municipal institutions and the collection of direct taxes by the exclusive agency of the municipal officers. In early times there was no such thing in Turkey as farming the revenues; and the governors of provinces, who were for the most part appointed for life to rule over their Livas or small provinces, were strictly prohibited from interfering in any way with the municipalities in the assessment and collection of the revenue. But after Mahommed II.'s time a double change took place. The vicious system of farming the revenues (iltizam) was introduced, and annually appointed governors were substituted for the pashas and beys who had before been nominated for life. In process of time these two changes produced a third corruption, for these new annual governors became themselves the farmers of the revenue, and were thus allowed to usurp attributions which formerly devolved exclusively on the municipalities. These, in consequence, now languished and decayed. But the evil did not stop there. These new governors, being persons of small consideration (the precariousness of the tenure prevented men of reputation and wealth accepting the office), were unable to give the required security at Constantinople. They were therefore obliged to have recourse to the aid of bankers and sureties (saraafs), who thus rose into importance and became the virtual governors, mayors of the palace, and collectors of the revenue. One corruption soon brings others in its train. All sorts of fiscal concessions had to be made by the governors to these Armenian sarafs, their virtual masters, at the expense of the taxpayer and cultivator. Taxes were allowed to be collected in anticipation of production, contrary to what we have seen to be a canon of Arabic finance, and to the serious detriment of the cultivator (who had often to raise money at usurious interest—from the same bankers, too, very often—in order to pay his contributions), but to the great profit of the bankers, who soon grew rich in consequence, and eventually became a power in the State, making their influence felt even by the Central Government at Constantinople. Such was the gradual growth of corruption in the originally sound fiscal system of the Arabs. When, therefore, the Khaththy Humaioun talks of abolishing the farming of the revenue, and prohibiting civil governors from being immixed in the matter, we thus see it is only reverting to ancient and recognised maxims of Arabic polity. Then, as a corollary of direct taxation, freedom of commerce was enjoined. This, too, was of the very essence of the Mussulman system. The Hajis and fakirs and early pilgrims were the first votaries of commerce, and the sanctity which hedged them around was extended to merchants generally. These have always enjoyed immunities and exercises which were not shared by the sister occupations, agriculture and manufactures. The foreigner, too, was invested with the sacred character of guest (mussafir), and allowed to pursue the avocations of commerce without let or hindrance. It is a great mistake to suppose that the immunities and privileges enjoyed by foreign merchants were extorted either from the weakness or ignorance of the Turkish Government. The first capitulations with France date from 1535, when Solyman the Magnificent was on the throne, and when the proudest nations in Europe were treated by the Sultans as inferiors. It is, on the contrary as I have shown, a clear deduction from Arabic principles that commerce should be free, and every protection and consideration afforded to its votaries. Thus, what it has taken us in Europe centuries to achieve, centuries of struggles with monopolist classes, and interests, was arrived at once by the genius of the early Arab legislators; and progress in Turkey can only aim at securing

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and consolidating these principles. A very small tax—never amounting to as much as one-tenth of the total revenue—was imposed on merchants on the transit of goods, called in Roman phraseology "portorium," and was to be exclusively expended on roads and communications. No people in the world ever came up to the Mussulmans in the pains they took to keep up roads, bridges, and communications of all sorts, aqueducts, works of irrigation, and public works general. See what they effected in this way in Spain, especially in Grenada and in India. In this latter country the established regular ports by which they could communicate with the most distant parts of their dominions—from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. Contrast what the Mussulmans did in this respect, in the days of the purity of their system, with what the Turks have done, or rather not done, since in Roumely and Anatoly

I have already pointed out the immense advantages which England and English commerce can derive from these free-trade principles of a nation which is essentially agricultural, and which requires chiefly the very manufactures which we can produce at a lower price than any other nation in the world, which opens up intercourse with 60,000,000 of people with the same economical requirements, and which has consecrated and surrounded with the sanction of religion the principles of free-trade and a low tariff. In the general principle of leaving absolute freedom to the municipalities, and in not interfering with people who paid taxes and kept the peace, is implicitly contained the principle of religious toleration. And, accordingly, we find this principle (with certain allowances for outbreaks of fanaticism) consecrated in Mahommedan law and practice, wherever as generally happened, the Christians formed a community by themselves, and were not mixed up with a Mussulman population. And, politically speaking, a nation can scarcely be accused of religious intoleranc that afforded, at the risk of war, a refuge to the Jews of Spain and the Protestants of Hungary from the persecution of Christian fanaticism, just as they did to the Polish and Hungarian refugees from political persecution. The Koran and the Sooni being the law exclusively applicable to Mahommedans, the Christians were left the safeguard of their own laws, administered by functionaries appointed by themselves. It is only when Mahommedans and Christians are mixed up as pleaders in the same suit that a difficulty arises; and, as Mahommedans and Christians cannot by law be mutually guardians and trustees, this difficulty arises less frequently than might be supposed. Where it does arise mixed courts have been appointed, and the Khaththy Humaioun enters into lengthy details to secure the integrity and good working of these mixed courts. It must be confessed that everything relating to them is, as I have shown in my second letter, about as unsatisfactory as it can be; but, as they were no part of the old Arabic system, I am not called upon to discuss them in this letter.

I think I have shown what I undertook to show that the Arabic system, on which the Turkish system was founded, was, if not inspired, at any rate wisely devised for securing the great ends of cheap government, equal rights and freedom of commerce, and that the Turks have this great advantage, in the work of reforming their present corrupt administration, that they can appeal to great principles which are thoroughly national, and invoke reforms which are in the great lines of the Constitution.

Before I conclude this letter I should like to answer an objection which is often urged against the possibility of successful reform in Turkey. It is said, "Turkey must, from the very fact of its polity, its code, and its religion being indiscriminately invested with the same sanctions, necessarily be unprogressive; for progress and reform, which means change, in any of these subjects, must be an inroad on and a violation of their inspired teaching, and as such must meet with fanatical opposition from the body of the people, led by the expounders of their law." Now I am not going to deny that among a population like that of Turkey, centuries behind modern Western Europe in the lights, teachings, and experiences of modern civilization, the difficulties in the way of reform are not greater than they would be in England, France, or Germany. No candid Turkish statesman would probably maintain that this is not so. But I entirely deny that the difficulty is of the insuperable dogmatic character which the objection hints at. The inspired character of the Christian sacred books has not prevented progress in religion in Europe, and for this reason, viz. that the inspired writings are sufficiently elastic in expression to admit of progressive developments and interpretations; otherwise religious thought, and with it civilization, would have been strangled in the Christian world. And so it is, and perhaps even more so, with the Koran. I will give one example which conclusively proves this. When the new mixed courts were proposed to be introduced into Turkey by the Tanzimat, they at first raised a storm of opposition, especially on the part of the mufti, the expounders of the Mahommedan law, with whose exclusive jurisdiction they so seriously interfered. The Sultan was not without grave misgivings lest he should be violating religious ordinances by sanctioning the proposed reform. In order to overcome his scruples, Ali Pasha, or Fuad Pasha (I forget exactly which of them) introduced into the seraglio certain mufti of great learning and reputation as expounders of the law, who, in answer to the questionings of the Sultan, convinced him, by quotations from the Koran itself, that the proposed reform was not contrary to, but in accordance with the written precepts of the Prophet. In fact, the expressions in the sacred writings are vague and general enough to admit of any gloss; and it only requires a wise and astute vizier to make this vagueness subservient to his own beneficent ends. The objection, then, to which I have referred has little if any weight. The readiness with which Sultan Mahmoud's stupendous reforms were accepted, and the popularity of the Khaththy Humaioun in Turkey, abundantly show that all that is wanted there is a wise and enlightened initiative on the part of the statesmen at the head of affairs.

I now come to the practical question, In what way should we interfere, and what is the likelihood of our interference being of any avail? I should like first to point out that, whatever may be the disadvantages of autocracy in the absence of any guarantee for the wisdom or patriotism of the autocrat, yet that—given a wise and good autocrat—reforms can undoubtedly be carried out and abuses removed in an incomparably shorter time under the regime of an autocracy than any other. Autocracy, in fact, is a sharp weapon which cuts both ways, for good or for evil. Now, it has been said that the condition of Turkey is hopeless because the conjunction of two rare contingencies is necessary for its redemption—viz. the combination of a wise and patriotic Sultan and a capable and energetic Vizier; but, on consideration, these two contingencies reduce themselves to the first only, because, given a wise and patriotic Sultan, there is no lack of patriotic and capable men in the Ottoman Empire. The crying mischief in Turkey is the absence of all desire at head-quarters to employ them. After Mahmoud Pasha had, during his brief tenure of office on the death of Fuad, upset his predecessor's work and disordered the empire, Midhat Pasha came into office, and if he had been allowed to remain there he would very soon have set things right again by following in the lines traced out by Ali and Fuad Pasha, and by the terms and provisions of Khaththy Humaioun; but, unfortunately, exactly on account of his own incorruptibility and his determined opposition to corruption at head-quarters, he was after less than three months' office, summarily dismissed from power, and since his time none but yielding Ministers have retained even for a brief space the confidence of the Sultan.

Now it was just at such a crisis as that of the dismissal of Midhat Pasha that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe would have interfered with effect. On more than one occasion he did so interfere, either to prevent the fall, or secure the return to office, of Reschid Pasha; and the story runs at Constantinople that on one memorable occasion he declined to confer the Order of the Garter which had been sent out by the Sovereign of England to the Sultan until he had recalled his Grand Vizier. Sir Henry Elliott, after the fall of Midhat Pasha, did make a slight remonstrance, and, slight as it was, and notwithstanding the negative turn which he unfortunately gave to it, it was for a long time the talk of Constantinople, even in the bazaars, and excited hopes that the English Government were going to throw off their attitude of indifference, and would concern themselves again with the welfare of Turkey. What actually took place was this: After the dismissal of Midhat, Sir H. Elliott had an interview with the Sultan, and expressed to him the disappointment and concern which the fall of the reforming Grand Vizier would cause in England. The Sultan seemed much vexed and annoyed by the remark, and Sir H. Elliott, instead of maintaining the ground he had taken up and enforcing his protest, added apologetically that the reason why public opinion in England would be disappointed was that it would regard the dismissal of Midhat as likely to lead to the return of Mahmoud; thus giving his remonstrance (to the great relief of the Sultan and to the injury of the cause of reform in Turkey) a merely negative turn, apparently satisfied with the mere assurance that Mahmoud should never be recalled to power. Slight and ineffectual and inadequate as this remonstrance was to produce any considerable effect on the direction of affairs in Turkey, it raised for the time the spirits of the whole patriotic party in the country, whose hopes of better government, now that all other checks were removed, rested exclusively on the diplomatic action and interference of England. Now what I am anxious to bring out clearly is that Ali and Fuad Pasha were wise in their generation in invoking foreign (and especially English) interference in the affairs of their country, and that, as matters now stand in Turkey, in this diplomatic control and interference consists the only possible limitation to the autocratic power of the Sultan, and the only present hope for Turkey.

Some people will maintain, in spite of my special arguments to the contrary, the absoluteness of the rule of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of another country, and will even go so far as to say that, if will Turkey is determined to follow the ways which lead to destruction, it is no business of England's. I think I have shown in my first letter that it is the business of England, and a very pressing business too and I only want to protest here, and as energetically as I can, against the doctrine that we can treat Turkey, or any other Oriental or semi-Oriental Power, as we do the great Powers of Europe, and apply at Constantinople and Teheran the same maxims of policy which are suited to Paris and St. Petersburg. Nothing but confusion and disaster can arise from such an indiscriminate application of general maxims of policy. As a distinguished Turk once said to me:—"Nous sommes nous comme tous les Orientaux, et il nous faut une pression quelconque pour nous faire marcher." The solemn recognition of the Khaththy Humaioun by the reference to it in the 9th clause of the Treaty of Paris gives us a diplomatic *locus standi* for interfering, and indicates the exact direction of our interference. Each clause of that instrument contains the germ and explication of a necessary reform for Turkey, and it is by keeping in the line of that reform that the regeneration of Turkey can best be brought about. There are not wanting, on the one hand, energetic and capable men in Turkey to undertake the work, and who do not despair of the fortunes of their country; nor are the resources of the country, on the other hand, however gravely compromised, so utterly ruined as to make their task hopeless. There is yet time, although by no means too much time, to save the State. The only action I wish England to take is the friendly action of a man who sees a friend rushing down a steep place and puts out a friendly hand to save him. We cannot afford to let Turkey destroy herself; she is too necessary for us, and her salvation is identified with our own imperial interests. If we adopted a more energetic course at Constantinople we should not be left to fight the battle single-handed. Not a friend of Turkey, nor a patriotic Turk, but would support the British ambassador, who would thus become the nucleus of a powerful opposition to the corrupt and incapable men who at present have it all their own way at Constantinople. The scales would be turned in favour of the patriotic party, and the Turks themselves would do the rest. Moreover, from the exceptional position which we hold in Turkey, we alone of all the nations in Europe are capable of taking up this position. It may be interesting to trace the causes of this exceptional position of England, but the fact is quite undeniable. It is no doubt in a great measure founded on the identity of our interests, and the appreciation of that identity by the Turks. They remember that the least suspicious and the most friendly of the other great Powers—I mean France—in the hour of Turkey's greatest crisis aided and abetted Mehemet Ali, and that previous to that time the French had, without the formality of a declaration of war, piratically invaded and seized Egypt, and that it was England who, after driving the French out, handed back his dependency to the Sultan, when the tittle of "Father and Pasha" was decreed to Sir Ralph Abercromby. Long previous to these events, in the time of Elizabeth and the Cecils, the Turks made a distinction between the English and other Christians—a preferential feeling which the statesmen of those days took care to foster by making the Queen of England, in a letter which she addressed to the Sultan, style herself "the Defender of the Faith against other Christian idolators. Certain is it that at all times Turkey has willingly accorded an exceptional place of confidence and favour to England, whose remonstrances and advice have a weight with the Porte to which those of no other nation can pretend. I have already referred to Sultan Selim's action with reference to Tippoo Sultan. I may refer further to the action taken by Turkey which contributed to so large an extent to defeat the Berlin decrees, and the general support to English policy which it has always been a political maxim of the Porte to give.

If we maintain our present position of non-intervention and indifference it is not difficult to predict the course which events will take. *Pari passu* with financial embarrassment and collapse, and internal disorganization, the result of it, a number of external complications will arise to aggravate the situation—complications which already exist in embryo with most of the vassal States, and which are only waiting for the *mot d'ordre* to be promoted to the dignity of European questions. The Eastern question is like a hidden disease which may break out at any moment in any part of the body politic. We have lately had a whole crop of these questions of secondary importance. The Roumanian treaties of commerce, the Podgoritza affair with Montenegro—these are only samples of innumerable others always ready to rise to the surface. Servia has set her heart on the possession of Svornich, Montenegro wants a port and a thousand other pretensions of every degree of importance will always afford the pretext for a "question" whenever it suits the policy of the enemies of Turkey to put one on the "tapis." When the proper moment comes one after another of these "questions" will arise. The three military Powers, as they have hitherto done according to their settled policy, will support the vassal States against their suzerain, and the Porte, after more or less resistance, will give way. At last public opinion in Turkey will be stirred and excited by these continued surrenders and the Government will not be allowed to recede any further; a stand will be made, and the "question" will assume menacing proportions. A joint military demonstration will then probably be made on the part of the three, or two of the three, military Powers to put pressure on the councils of the Porte. England will of course protest, and equally of course her protest will be disregarded, as it was in the Danish question; the fanaticism of the Turks will very likely at last drive their Government into war, and the beginning of the end will then be at hand. I, for one, protest—and as energetically as I can—against waiting until that day arrives. We can now interfere with effect, our interference is an unquestionable duty demanded by the essential interests of our own country. Soon it may be too late. Corruption and decay will have prepared the work of destruction, and slight external pressure will complete it. Nor is it doubtful what direction that interference ought to take, for it is in a return to the policy of Ali Pasha and Fuad Pasha that the safety of the Ottoman empire alone consists. Neither the English House of Commons, nor the English Cabinet, can of course "undertake the Government of Turkey;" but what the latter can do is this, to insist, with the whole weight of its friendly authority, upon a reforming Vizier being placed at the head of affairs in Turkey, and being kept there for a sufficient time to bring about the essential changes required in the administration of the country. This is all that is needed, and this assuredly is not beyond the extent of England's influence in Turkey. If we had no other leverage to work with, which is far from being the case, the threat of refusing, in the event of our remonstrances being disregarded, to help her with another lira in her annually recurring financial embarrassments must necessarily bring the Turkish Government to its senses. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had no such lever wherewith to act on the councils of Turkish statesmen, and yet he managed to make England's influence paramount at Constantinople.

There is only one objection which I have ever heard urged against such diplomatic action of England, and it is this:—Given the supposed views and aims of the Governments hostile to Turkey, and the policy which their representatives to the Porte are pursuing with so much present success, what would be the effect produced on these Powers by seeing Turkey seriously bent on mending her ways and pursuing the work of reform and material development in real earnest? Would they not see the necessity of precipitating matters by raising one of the numerous "questions" which I have referred to as always simmering in Turkey, and try and pluck at once the fruit which was no longer ripening to their hands? I think there is force in this objection, and that such would very likely be the policy which would naturally suggest itself to Powers traditionally hostile to Turkey. The whole state of Turkey is at present so bad, the work of reform would have to be so thorough, that she would undoubtedly have to pass through a "mauvais quate d'heure" before her house would be set in order. During this interval she could not expect to exercise all the rights and privileges of a well ordered and vigorous empire; she would have to adopt a very conciliatory policy in her external relations, with the vassal States especially; to make concessions here and there very likely, and do her best to tide over difficulties which might arise, and put her trust in the future. The statesmen who would undertake to face her domestic difficulties, to right her disordered finances, and to correct her administrative abuses would be exactly the men to recognize that they were drawing on the future and must submit for a time to the necessity of a temporizing external policy. They would scarcely be the men to fall into the first pitfall prepared for them by the enemies of their country. Besides, Europe cannot by any means be said to look with favour on schemes of ambition and encroachment on the Danube. It may, perhaps, reluctantly acquiesce in the view of the hopelessness under present circumstances of bolstering up the Ottoman Empire, and reluctantly listen to schemes of partition and change; but let Europe only see the glimmer of a hope of genuine reform and permanent stability in Turkey, and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire would once again take its place as an accepted object and maxim of European policy. It would at once strongly deprecate and thoroughly discountenance any truculent policy towards the Porte, and secure to it a fair chance of gathering the fruits of its new reforms. The solidarite between the great military Powers in the present day with reference to Turkey is not an indissoluble *solidarite quand meme*—it is founded on the present state of the facts in that country. Change these facts, and the solidarite disappears to make room for a return to the old traditionary policy of the individual States. Report states that some short time ago when M. Keudell was at Constantinople as German Ambassador to the Porte, he was instructed to adopt quite an opposite policy to that pursued by Baron Werther at the present day, and it was only upon the hopelessness of receiving any efficient support from England becoming apparent that that distinguished diplomatist was removed to Rome, and M. d'Eichmann, and subsequently Baron Werther, substituted for him. Austria, too, looking at her permanent interests and her traditionary policy, must be looked upon in Eastern matters as the ally of England rather than that of Russia, although she is not strong enough at present, as I have already pointed out, to pursue an independent policy of her own. It is, therefore, on the initiative of England that depends, ultimately, the policy of Europe towards Turkey. Consider for a moment in all its ramifications the consequences which the "masterly inactivity" of England produces on the policy and destiny of Europe and of the world!

I have in this my last letter endeavoured to show that we ought to interfere diplomatically, and with the full force of friendly authoritative remonstrance, in order to bring about a new order of things in Turkey, and I have given my reasons for thinking that that remonstrance would be effectual. This is what I undertook to try and show. Hereafter I may endeavour to analyze the composition of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. Meanwhile, I take leave of a subject which, considering its great importance, cannot be too fully elucidated.

H. A. MUNRO BUTLER JOHNSTONE.

THE NEW MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The short bill introduced by Sir Charles Adderley on Wednesday afternoon is certainly not open to the charge preferred against it by Mr. Goschen. That it does not take wide enough ground may perhaps be said; but that it does not go far enough on the ground which it does cover is a surprising statement. The alteration which the bill proposes to make in the existing law is this: that, whereas the powers of the Board of Trade to detain ships can at present only be set in motion by one-fourth of the crew of any ship from which a man has deserted or absented himself, on giving security for costs of the detention in the event of the ship proving seaworthy, the law as amended by the new bill will enable one-fourth of any crew to exercise the above power, "without the preliminary of a desertion, and without even the barrier of having to give security for costs." It is impossible to deny that these are very large, some persons might say dangerously large, powers to give to any ship's crew, guarded as they are to be by certain "precautions" not yet defined "to be taken against frivolous or vexatious allegations." And not only does the bill give large powers to seamen, but it gives large powers to the officials of the Board of Trade, and that, too, as Lord Eslington remarked, before the House "has had a legitimate opportunity of discussing the working of Government surveys and their effect upon the shipping interest of the country." Those who contend, as Lord Eslington does, that "no Government surveyor, however able he might be, who was brought to the spot at a moment's notice, could carry out a survey fairly to both owner at a moment's notice," will hardly be likely to find a defect of stringency in a measure which proposes to appoint a special staff of such officers, and to remove one of the principal checks at present imposed upon their action. On the whole it is difficult to see what more the Government could have done within the limits of legislation to which they have confined themselves.

Of course it is open to their critics to urge that these limits have been unduly narrowed, and that the Government should have dealt definitely with other matters as to which they do not propose to legislate. This was urged freely by Mr. Reed, Mr Roebuck, and others, and the Government were pressed to incorporate some of the provisions of Mr. Plimsoll's bill in their own, under a threat that if they refused to do so their opponents would take up Mr. Plimsoll's bill and run it against that of the Government. It is to be hoped, however, that a course so inconvenient, and possibly so injurious to the prospects of a satisfactory settlement of the question, will not have to be adopted, more especially as a fair compromise seems to be by no means unattainable. There appears to be no reason why the Government should not deal with the questions of excessive deck-loading and the loading of grain in bulk. There is a strong case for dealing with these questions and as Mr. Sullivan pointed out, the shipowners in the House have made little objection to Mr. Plimsoll's bill so far. We may take this as an admission that legislation on these two points may be undertaken without undue interference with honest trade, while of the danger resulting to life from these two causes, in the winter months especially, there is no doubt at all. The Government, therefore, would do well to incorporate in their measure a provision against the improper stowage of grain cargoes, and for prohibiting any ship from going to sea with a deck cargo without the permission of the Board of Trade. They have already taken a much bolder and more momentous step in the new provision for detaining unseaworthy ships, and after swallowing the camel of a general enactment applying to the whole of the mercantile marine, it would be straining at a gnat to refuse to deal with a special class of ships engaged in a particular branch of trade. Moreover, it is to be remembered that the bill is a temporary one, and that its operation will only extend over those winter months during which, by common admission, certain cargoes which might be carried with perfect safety at other seasons of the year become a source of danger to the ships conveying them. Next year the whole matter will come up for reconsideration, and the adoption of these two provisions of Mr. Plimsoll's bill will have usefully enlarged the experience of the Board of Trade and the Government, and enabled them possibly to adopt some fixed rule with regard to this branch of the question.—*Pall Mall Budget* July 30.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of the country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of affusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorate it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, D. S. Kemp & Co, Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PIGEON-RACING.—I.

To the Editor of the "Spectator."

SIR,—My attention was drawn last week to the account of Pigeon-racing in Belgium, given by a Brussels correspondent of the *Field*, and reproduced in the *Times*. Being myself a great lover of the Belgian flying-pigeons, having known them from early youth, I intended asking your leave to introduce the subject in its broader aspects to your readers, as embracing a circle more general than that of sportsmen in particular. Let me own that I earnestly wish pigeon-flying might find its way among the national amusements of Englishmen and especially of English boys.

The habits of the flying-pigeon are very remarkable, and the cultivation of these pigeons by boys is particularly desirable, physically, intellectually, and, I would say, morally, if I cared for tall words. Physically, the culture of flying-pigeons has one remarkable advantage. Flying-pigeons are generally housed as high above the ground as possible. They also naturally fly high, and the moment a boy takes any interest in his pigeons, his great delight is to watch on the housetop their movements, flight, and general habits. This involves much craning upwards, the shoulders are well thrown back, the chest expands without effort, and free draughts of air are taken insensibly for hours in fine weather. Meanwhile, thought and imagination are fully exercised, and the eyesight trained in a very remarkable degree. In all this I speak from actual experience, having kept flying-pigeons when I was a boy, and like all those who keep flying-pigeons, having been devoted to them with an intensity rarely attending other pursuits of an equally innocent character.

The keeping of most other pets—except race-horses, perhaps—is tame in comparison for many reasons, but especially because the pigeon to be good must be free, and proud, and wild, and the boy must be not his tyrant, but his wise and intelligent custodian. Intellectually, it is difficult to conceive the tending of any creature that is calculated to exercise a boy's faculties in a more natural and desirable way. All kinds of philosophical speculations spring fresh and living from the nature of the case. Thus, why should a pigeon, of all birds, hardly out of his nest, and within a few weeks of his birth, bear transportation to 20, 30, 100, nay, perhaps one might in some instances say, 200 or 300 miles, in a blind basket, and on being let loose, so far as he is concerned, in any one of the four corners of heaven, find his way back to his cot in less time than an express train? Here is a romantic fact, a striking fact, to a boy's mind a gigantic fact, one which sets him thinking of the matter day after day, and comparing flying-pigeons with all the fowls of the air, the beasts of the earth, and the fishes of the sea. Then why do some of his pigeons not come back at all? What happened to them? These are endless fields of practical conjecture.

Why, he asks, of all the pigeons of the earth, why is it only a certain breed of pigeons that will perform these mysterious feats, and why should they, more than other pigeons, have this astounding faculty? Then what of the whole question of migratory birds? Your flying-pigeon is not a migratory bird. He betrays not the slightest symptom of any inclination to migrate at any season of the year. A nightingale born in captivity will (I believe, for I have not seen it), at the migratory season of the year betray the most intense anxiety and nervous irritability until the migratory season is over. A flying-pigeon knows no anxiety but a dogged determination to find his way home to a particular spot, wherever his home may be, it matters not whether London or the Isle of Skye, Portugal or Austria, Japan or America. But are there not migratory pigeons? Certainly, but then—astonishing reflection to the boyish mind!—migratory pigeons are precisely worthless for flying purposes. And so on, and so on,—a perfect school of living natural history and broad speculation.

I have tried in a few words to show the wealth of disquisition suitable to a boy's mind which the tending of flying pigeons naturally begets. Chidren, again, as a rule, are careless of distance expressed in any great number of miles; five, six, twenty miles they understand, but when it comes to the relation between hundreds of miles, these distances affect their imaginations very little. But after they have taken to flying-pigeons, and their birds are sent to places thirty, fifty, three hundred miles off, when they wait in breathless expectation to see these birds return, half-wild with doubt and half-crazed with delight at the notion of *their* birds performing such tremendous feats, the question of the exact distance of particular towns from their own locality is canvassed with as much care as the price of a bat or a ball.

Morally, if I must return to the word, there is everything to recommend the habits of the pigeon. He leads a married life, and is remarkably faithful in his conjugal relations. His manners are exceedingly becoming. Occasionally, no doubt, a *cause celebre* becomes one of the great land-marks in pigeon annals, and I remember the intense disgust with which I discovered, as a boy, that a bird of mine—he was a very vain fellow—had taken up with a female in the neighbouring town. But such cases are rare, so far as the pigeons are left to themselves. Then there is the love pigeons have for their home, and the extraordinary endurance and heroism they display in making their way back when they might find easy welcome in a thousand different places. This is an element which takes the strongest possible hold upon a boy's heart and imagination, and, indeed, of older men. Some time ago I was visiting the pigeons of a leading "colombophile" at Liege. "There," he said, "is a little hen—ugly little screw, isn't she?—well, I thought her a weed when she was a couple of months old, and I drafted her off for sixpence to the pigeon-shooting at Hurlingham. However, she came back again with her tail shot off. I have kept her ever since," he added quietly; "I hadn't the heart to part with her again." I have always been moved at the recollection of the young "squeaker," who was sent some hundred miles away to compete in a great race, from Verviers, in Belgium. The first bird came home the same day, and got the first prize. Our "squeaker" only returned the third day, but he dropped down dead on the housetop. His feathers were removed, and it was found that he was as red as a lobster, from the violent exertions he had made. I should say here that modern pigeon science has put an end to all such strain upon young birds, as being injurious to their future prowess. It is very unusual now to send young birds more than 300 miles in their first year, and so great has been the development of the powers of the breed in Belgium during the last fifty years, that pigeons which fifty years ago would hardly have been believed capable of flying two hundred miles, are now sent, as a matter of course, to more than two, three, and four times that distance. To return. A boy's imagination is morally affected in many ways,—I speak from recollection and personal experience. He feels an unbounded pride in the pluck, tenacity, and pride of his birds, and he feels an unbounded contempt for the weakness of those straylings who allow themselves to be seduced on their way home by the blandishments of other pigeon-cots or the hardships of the way. I use the word "pride" designedly, as applied also to the pigeons themselves, for with all his apparent gentleness, the true flying-pigeon, when in proper condition, is an exceedingly proud bird and of remarkably fine carriage; to the practised eye, he shows as much difference from the ordinary pigeon of other breeds as a blood-horse from a butcher's nag.

I might add to this rough picture;—but I think I have said enough to show that the culture of flying-pigeons is one which no parent, however fastidious, need be anxious to discourage in his children. As to the question of expense, a pigeon ought to cost, I imagine, in this country, from a farthing to a half-penny a day. If I am not misinformed, that is, I think, Mr. Tegetmeier's, the great authority's, estimate. If we take a farthing a day, this would amount to 7s. 7½d. a year for each bird. Supposing him to keep three couples, six pigeons, that would cost him £2 13s. 1½d. per annum, which may not be thought too much for most boys' amusement. It is true, each couple ought to produce three pair of young a year, and there is the feeding of the young ones. On the other hand, account must be taken of losses by accident and otherwise, so that the keeping of the young is a matter within hand. Three couples, it must be confessed, though enough for amusement, is a small team. But I will take what I consider to be perhaps the best team for a boy, twelve old birds at a farthing a head; this would cost inside £5 a year. Given a family of boys, it might be that only one boy cared for pigeons, but more generally boys of a certain age would all take as a matter of course to the birds in common, and £5 a year for the amusement of all one's boys can hardly be deemed excessive. Compared with most other amusements to which English boys are accustomed, I daresay it may be thought moderate enough. There is, of course, a large class of persons to whom, if they were satisfied with the character of the amusement their children derived, neither £5 nor £50 would be any object. In the country, if the food could be grown and not bought, it would be much cheaper, and during certain months the birds are better for catering for themselves. Farmers could keep their pigeons practically cost-free. To my mind the difficulty that might arise in England is rather a mechanical one, namely, that of keeping the pigeon-house so clean as not to disturb the household, if the pigeons are kept in the house, where they generally house best, under the roof in the loft. Boys, we know, rather like dirt, parents not so much, and if we consider the care it takes to keep a canary-cage clean, it becomes pretty evident that twelve birds of the size and activity of pigeons must require proportionate care and attention in point of cleanliness, or the result will be distressing; insects will breed, and clothes be ruined.

In Belgium, were pigeon-flying may be described as the national sport, it is almost entirely in the hands of the lower classes and the smaller shopkeepers. The higher classes discourage the taste in their children. It is thought unfashionable. Occasionally, no doubt, persons belonging to the upper classes do keep flying-pigeons, but as a rule there is a very marked line of demarcation. Thus a working-man who has kept flying-pigeons all his life, however much he may have been devoted to them, if he "betters himself," the first symptom of his rise in the world is to get rid of his pigeons. One can hardly repress a smile at so quaint an illustration of social logic on a national scale, and in a tolerably Radical country, too.

We in this country need not be troubled with any such distinctions. The marvel is rather how it happens that the Belgian working-classes are able to spend all the money they do upon their birds. The Brussels correspondent of the *Field* calculates that Belgium possesses at least *one million and a quarter* of birds, of an aggregate value of *one million and a half sterling*. At a farthing a head these birds must cost the Belgian workmen something like *half a million sterling a year*. Possibly they cost them more for where amusement, emulation, and possible gain (the prizes are numerous) combine, men are easily tempted to spend more than the barely necessary.

I do not see myself that the question of cleanliness need trouble English people much, if they take the pains to see that the pigeon-house is so constructed as to admit of being readily cleansed. English modern appliances of every kind for the comfort and cleanliness of bird and beast are so great, that if flying-pigeons were once in any degree to become one of the pursuits of any part of the population, we should soon have a variety of model pigeon-houses specially adapted to the question of cleanliness, and turned out at the lowest cost by our manufacturers. The offer of a single prize at some of our pigeon-shows, with proper directions by some competent authority, would infallibly produce the article required.

In the meantime, private ingenuity may be trusted to provide for itself, and as the efficiency of the birds must depend largely, *cæteris paribus*, on the way in which they are kept, boys would soon learn that to keep their birds clean is one of the essentials of success. This letter is already unduly long, but if the subject interests you, I shall have more to say.—I am, Sir, &c.,

PIGEON.

MITIGATED MOURNING.

THERE is an old saying to the effect that if a person wishes to be sincerely regretted by his sorrowing relatives, he should so time his decease as that it should occur during the height of the London season. Some such grave and reprehensible indiscretion must, we imagine, have been committed by the relatives of Miss Whitby and the other ladies who advertise themselves as having formed an association for the reform of mourning, or they would hardly have entertained the bold idea of striking for the inestimable privilege of wearing pink bonnets and eau-de-Nil trains, and have avowed themselves so anxious to discard decency, and receive in its stead converts and—subscriptions. It is true that the amount of the latter is limited, two shillings being the modest sum demanded for the privilege of membership, conferring the right to act as every free-born citizen is of course at perfect liberty to do without the intervention of any society at all; still there will be doubtless many devotees of the pink-bonnet worship (especially among ladies with red hair, who have a special affinity for the colour that least becomes them), and we confess to a mild wonder as to what may be the ostensible object of the fund—whether to propagate the new evangel among the silly and frivolous, who alone may be expected to swell the ranks of the association, to purchase a stock of the scarves and sashes wherewith the members propose in future chastely to temper the splendour of their rainbow toilettes when mourning their nearest and dearest relatives, or to form a convenient fund for a tour in Switzerland for the members of the committee.

The project really is so ludicrous as to be utterly unworthy of notice, were it not a fresh and striking example of the selfishness and want of consideration for the feelings of others so sadly characteristic of the age. It is of very little consequence whether a few silly women wear black, blue, green or yellow; but their absurdity is a straw in the current, showing the tendency of the day to cast decency, propriety, and thought for others to the winds the moment they interfere, no matter how slightly, with self pleasing. Do these devotees of gorgeous raiment ever consider that the mourning worn for the dead is not merely the expression of their own feelings of sorrow—if it were, they would probably be quite right in discarding it, for they very evidently have no feelings to show—but is a recognised method of showing sympathy with the sorrow of those relatives who are not yet sufficiently advanced in shelfishness to care for no one but themselves?

The 'rules' of the society are edifying: '1. That the putting on of mourning for any person deceased be limited to *bona-fide* mourners—*i.e.* very near relatives.' We fear it is not always the nearest relatives who have the most cause to mourn, for many people have a special knack of making themselves supremely disagreeable to their own families; but that is hardly reason for refusing them the customary token of respect. If we went about the world stating plainly those whom we liked and disliked, and insisted on converting the universe into a gigantic Crystal Palace of Truth, civilised life would very speedily become impossible, and we should learn to avoid our kind as carefully as we would an escaped tiger.

'2. That it be strongly recommended to members of this society to shorten the period dictated by custom for wearing mourning, but that the exact period be left entirely optional according to sentiments of individuals.' This concession is considerate; but if people are to be allowed to follow the dictates of their own feelings, why, we wonder, should they not do so without taking the trouble of joining the association?

'3. That the heavy and extensive crape trimmings on skirts of dresses and on mantles be disused, as tending to extravagance and ostentation.' We have always greatly wondered, when we have listened to piteous jeremiads on the 'expense of mourning,' why women who, at other periods, are fairly reasonable in their expenditure should, because black is necessary for a time, incontinently lose their heads and plunge wildly into a maelstrom of extravagance. A woman who will be placidly content with pink silk at 5*s.* 6*d.* a yard is no sooner obliged to 'go into mourning' than she deems it necessary to order materials fitted only for people of ten times her resources. The ordinary makes of silk, the reasonable kinds of crape, will not content her; she can only mourn in attire suitable to a duchess, though she can be festive in raiment proportionate to her means. It never occurs to her in her wildest moments to purchase point de gaze or Venetian lace to trim her coloured dresses, indeed she is wise enough by no means to despise the cheap and pretty imitation laces; but only mention crape, and nothing but the most extravagant and least enduring make will by any means content her. As to 'ostentation,' we hardly think crape lies open to the impeachment; it is merely a conventional and well-understood mode of indicating that mourning is deep and recent, and frequently saves those whose feelings are tender from inquiries for the lost relative from those who may not have heard of their loss.

'4. That the custom of wearing "complimentary" mourning, viz. for connections, distant relatives, and friends, be discarded by members of this society.' We wonder how the society would define a 'distant relative' for very few people indeed ever dream of 'mourning' for any one more distant than a first cousin, who can scarcely be termed a 'distant' relation; and to give up the blue muslin or the maize satin to mourn for a 'friend' argues an amount of affection rarely to be found in the world, and certainly not to be anticipated among the members of the society.

'5. That children under four years of age, be not put into black clothes, and over that age only on the death of parents, brothers, or sisters.' There is some sense in this rule, as a proof of which we may point out that it has long been in force among a very large majority of people.

'6. That servants of a household where a death has occurred be not put into morning.' It would, we think, look somewhat remarkable after the decease of the head of the house to see the widow in her weeds (for we do not perceive that as yet the society has progressed so far as to wish her to appear in brilliant colours, although, unless it collapse at once, it will doubtless reach this pitch of indecency as a passport to the good graces of fast young widows) seated in her carriage behind servants in canary and blue; and the old custom which prescribed mourning for servants, even if the household were at once to be broken up, has long since yielded to the dictates of common sense, without need for the society's intervention.

'7. That the use of mourning stationery be in no case deemed essential, and that its entire disuse be recommended to members.' This rule, we confess, puzzles us. Mourning stationery is not inordinately costly, therefore expense cannot be the plea for its condemnation, while it in no way interferes with personal adornment. The only solution that occurs to us is that the members of the committee have on hand a large stock of stationery, with their several monograms stamped in gorgeous colours.

'8. That it be optional with all members on the death of friends, connections, or distant relatives, to wear as a token of respect a band of crape on the arm or hat in the case of men, and in the case of women a black sash or scarf worn over one shoulder and crossing the breast.—9. That the previous rule be applicable at will in the case of servants and children.' It is most kind of the society to permit these tokens of woe to those who though too overwhelmed with grief to forbear some sign of mourning, are yet too fond of colours to resign the exquisite pleasure of wearing them. It is most considerate, but we foresee a difficulty. Crape has been forbidden to ladies as 'extravagant and ostentatious;' the scarf must therefore be of ribbon or silk; and who is to know that it is an emblem of ineffable woe, and not merely a decorative adjunct of the toilette? Any one who studies the fashions of the hour, as seen where the upper ten most do congregate, or disposes of an idle moment by the perusal of the columns devoted by an esteemed contemporary to the accurate description of the dresses worn by *elegantes* at parties, must be aware that such adornments are by no means uncommon, and that it is far from unusual to use black in cojunction with other colours. Here, as it seems to us, the society is somewhat in a dilemma, and we should counsel an extraordinary meeting being at once convened 'to reconsider and amend Rule 8.'

Rather we should, though we opine with but limited chance of success, recommend the instant disruption of the society, and the retirement into their native obscurity of those members whose desire to escape from its monotony could alone have induced them to render themselves so supremely ridiculous, to regard their action in the most charitable light, in the face of of all men.—*The World.*

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